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HINTS

Designed to promote

Beneficence

Temperance

& Medical Science

Vol. 2.

By John Coakley Lettsom, M&L.L.D. &c.

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SECTION

SECTION I.

HINTS

RESPECTING

A SAMARITAN-SOCIETY.

HINTS

RESPECTING

A SAMARITAN-SOCIETY.

HOWEVER painful and melancholy a ſtate of ſickneſs united with poverty may be, the numerous and excellent charities for the ſuccour of every ſpecies of malady, which this Nation ſupports, afford comfort to the diſtreſſed mind, and relief to the diſeaſed frame; but when the ſufferers become ſo far convaleſcent as to be no longer fit objects of theſe Humane Inſtitutions, they are neceſſarily diſcharged, and too frequently in a ſituation equally friendleſs and pennyleſs; and being

too weak to work, what a ſtate of commiſeration is preſented, eſpecially to an innocent and forlorn female! Worthy Samaritans! The good you opportunely interpoſe between want and ruin, is worthy of a great, a liberal, and humane nation; and truly characteriſtic of that divine example you have ſo laudably imitated; and excellently illuſtrated in the ſubſequent acçount, by the Rev. Dr. GLASSE.

In introducing the diſtinguiſhed philanthropiſt, WILLIAM BLIZARD, Eſq. whoſe *Silhouette* is prefixed, I cannot but feel a ſingular pleaſure in claiming amongſt the number of my friends, a character that happily unites ſcience with benevolence; and profeſsional ſkill with the exerciſe of humanity.

Extract

Extract from an Account of the Samaritan Society, for Convaleſcents from the London Hoſpital, and for Caſes not within the Proviſions of Public Hoſpitals. By the Rev. Dr. GLASSE.

IN the year 1791, a Society was eſtabliſhed by ſome of the governors of the London-Hoſpital, for patients of that charity, whoſe relief was not within its general regulations. There had been many caſes of ſervants, artizans, and labourers, who had received the benefit of the Hoſpital; but, upon being diſcharged, had no ſervice or employment ready for them, or, if there had been ſuch, were not ſufficiently recovered, in point of health and ſtrength, to reſume their places or employment. There had been caſes of amputation, or of ſome chirurgical operation, where the parties were diſabled from exerciſing their former occupations. Some inſtances had oc-

curred of young female patients, who by diſtreſs had been driven to pawn or ſell their clothing, and were peculiarly expoſed to temptation; of perſons whoſe families had been ſuffering for want of ſupport; of others belonging to remote parts of the kingdom, or to Ireland, who, when diſcharged from the Hoſpital, were by lameneſs, or weakneſs, rendered incapable of getting home without charitable aſſiſtance. There were ſome inſtances where the means of a journey to the charitable eſtabliſhment at Bath, or to the ſea, or the immediate ſupply of linen, of clothes, or of a truſs, might have ſaved a fellow-creature from diſtreſs, and reſtored him in health to his family.

For the relief of theſe, and of other perſons not within the proviſions of hoſpitals, the SAMARITAN SOCIETY was eſtabliſhed; and the following regulations were adopted, which I give at length, becauſe they may be of uſe in forming ſimilar ſocieties.

"1. A donation of five guineas ſhall be a qualification for a member for life.

"2. A

" 2. A donation of one guinea ſhall be a qualification of an annual member.

" 3. A general court ſhall beheld half-yearly, on the laſt Wedneſdays in February and Auguſt, and ſhall conſiſt of not leſs than five members.

" 4. A treaſurer, and a committee, to conſiſt of not leſs than twelve members beſides the treaſurer, ſhall be annually elected at the general court in February: two of the committee ſhall go out annually, and two other members be choſen in their place.

" 5. A committee ſhall be held every Tueſday, at twelve o'clock; and ſhall conſiſt of not leſs than two members.

" 6. Qualified perſons ſhall be propoſed at one committee, and voted for at the next.

" 7. The committee ſhall appoint one or more viſitors; who ſhall make inquiries of the officers, or other perſons in the Hoſpital, concerning the diſtreſsful circumſtances of the patients, and report to the next committee accordingly.

" 8. No recommendation from any perſon whatever, whether a member of the ſociety or not, ſhall be regarded farther than as it may be explanatory of the diſtreſs of the object under conſideration, and as it may thence aſsiſt the committee in their proceedings.

" 9. The proceedings of the ſociety ſhall be exactly recorded; together with the names of all perſons relieved, their age, place of nativity, pariſh, occupation, whether they are married or ſingle; the ſtate of their family; or any circumſtance claiming the particular conſideration of the ſociety, as well as the relief granted.

" 10. The names of, at leaſt, two members of the committee, by order of the committee, ſhall be ſubſcribed to drafts upon the treaſurer.

" 11. An exact account of the receipts, diſburſements, and fund, of the ſociety, ſhall be laid before every committee; which ſhall audit and ſign the ſame, and ſend an abſtract thereof annually to every member.

" 12.

" 12. The treaſurer, and two other members, appointed at a general court, ſhall be truſtees for inveſtments in the funds.

" 13. All legacies and donations, above one guinea, ſhall be added to the inveſted fund, which ſhall be inviolable.

" 14. The expenditure of each year ſhall by no means exceed the annual income ariſing from the intereſt of the inveſted fund, and thoſe donations which do not exceed one guinea; nor ſhall any debts be incurred, ſo as to anticipate the receipts of the ſociety.

" 15. Rules for the government of the ſociety ſhall be approved by one general court, and confirmed by the next; the members being informed of every approved regulation, at leaſt ſix days before the general court, at which its confirmation will be conſidered.

" 16. At general courts and committees, queſtions ſhall be determined by a majority, the chairman having a caſting vote; and, if a ballot ſhould be demanded by two members, it ſhall be proceeded upon immediately.

" 17.

"17. The treaſurer, the aſſembled committee, or any five members of the ſociety, ſhall have power to call extraordinary general courts."

The ſociety conſiſts of about fifty annual ſubſcribers of one guinea each, and about ſeventy members for life, who have given donations of five guineas each *. From the firſt inſtitution of the ſociety in 1791, to the 5th of September, 1798, as many as two hundred and twenty-one diſtreſſed perſons have been relieved, and put in a courſe of livelihood, who muſt otherwiſe have been driven to beggary, if not to criminal courſes, for ſubſiſtence.

In March, 1795, the ſociety had the ſatisfaction to find that the good effects of this eſtabliſhment had been experienced by many poor patients in the London-Hoſpital; who, after they had been cured of their diſeaſes,

* The number of ſubſcribers has gradually increaſed.

and were in a ſtate of convaleſcence, had been ſupplied with neceſſaries, and enabled to return home, and renew their occupations. The benefit had not been leſs to their wives and families; to whom occaſional and ſeaſonable relief had been adminiſtered, during the ſickneſs and confinement of the patient. The utility and propriety of the charity ſeemed to be now unequivocally eſtabliſhed. The committee therefore determined to recommend it as an appendage not only to every hoſpital, but alſo to every county gaol; in the latter inſtance, as the means, not only of preſerving delinquents from diſtreſs, but of reſtoring them to character, and to habits of occupation; there being frequent inſtances that perſons, though not yet confirmed in vicious courſes, might otherwiſe have been driven back to the commiſsion of crimes, for the mere protraction of exiſtence.

A circumſtance which contributed very much to the eſtabliſhment of this ſociety deſerves to be mentioned, as it exemplifies the caſes which have been relieved by it. One of

of the members of this ſociety paſsing along the Uxbridge road, obſerved a man, of a very decent appearance, reclined on a bank by the way-ſide, with a pair of crutches near him. His account of himſelf was (and we have no reaſon whatſoever to queſtion the truth of it), "that he was a Glouceſterſhire manufacturer; that he had been a ſhort time in London, where he had the misfortune to break his leg, and had been admitted a patient into an hoſpital; that his leg had been very well ſet, and all proper care had been taken of him; and, upon his diſcharge that morning, ſome gentleman," he ſaid, "had kindly given him a ſhilling, on part of which he had ſubſiſted ſo far; that he was going to his pariſh in Glouceſterſhire, but had not the means of paying for his carriage in the waggon." This ſtory was not related in vain. I leave it to the reader's conſideration, what courſe of life remained to this poor man (had he not unexpectedly met with friendly aſsiſtance) but to beg,—to ſteal,—or to periſh!

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

AMIDST the great variety of charities, for which this age and kingdom are diſtinguiſhed, it is extraordinary, that the proviſion, which is the ſubject of this paper, ſhould have experienced ſo little attention; and it is the more ſurprizing, becauſe upon the firſt inſtitution of the charities, which were intended to provide for part of the inconveniences from the abolition of monaſteries, the utility of ſuch an eſtabliſhment appears to have been ſtrongly impreſſed on the minds of the original projectors. In the declaration made to the Privy Council, by the citizens of London, in the reign of Edward VI. concerning the uſes to which Bridewell, and the two other great foundations of Chriſt's-Hoſpital, and St. Thomas's-Hoſpital, were to be applied, one of the three objects of Bridewell is expreſſed to be, "for the ſore and the ſick when they be cured;" in order that they may be protected and employed until their entire recovery: and

and " not be ſuffered to wander as vagabonds in the commonwealth, as they had been accuſtomed."

This part, however, of the original intentions of the projectors of that inſtitution has not been yet carried into effect. As a committee of the governors of that hoſpital is now ſitting for the purpoſe of inquiring " whether, and by what means, the eſtates and revenues of the houſe of Bridewell can be appropriated with greater effect than at preſent to the benefit of its original and proper objects," I ſhall conclude this paper by a ſhort extract from three of a ſeries of propoſitions, made by one of the members of the committee, and ſince printed by their order, and entered as reſolutions on their minutes.

" That there are many deſerving and neceſsitous perſons, who, at the time of their being diſcharged from hoſpitals, are without the power of labour, or the means of ſupport; and who, for want of that eſtabliſhment which was one of the original objects of Bridewell, have

have been driven to ſolicit the charity of the public as ſtreet-beggars. Such is the infirmity of human nature, they who have thus diſcovered a ſucceſsful and eaſy trade, are not likely, of themſelves to diſcontinue it, and to return to a courſe of labour; and, if the pauper does not receive charitable relief in his diſtreſs, he is ſometimes induced to prey upon the public for his ſubſiſtence; and, to uſe the language of the rules of the houſe of Bridewell, drawn up in 1557, "*being ſet at liberty* "*in the highways, is made of a ſick beggar a* "*whole thief.*"

'Theſe perſons, it is to be obſerved, will require, and that only for a ſhort time, an aſylum, where, being many of them artizans inſtructed in a trade, and almoſt all of them habituated to employment, their earnings would in general be more than what the coſt of their diet, if economically managed, would amount to; and there is reaſon to hope, that the number of perſons wanting this relief would very ſoon be diminiſhed by the proper

per application of it; and that the hoſpitals in the metropolis would be thereby greatly relieved; as it is a known fact that many patients, for want of the means of *entire recovery* of health and ſtrength on quitting one hoſpital, have ſoon been obliged to apply for admiſsion even into another."

10*th November*, 1798.

SAMA-

SAMARITAN-SOCIETY.

For relieving the Diſtreſſes of Patients of the London-Hoſpital.

London-Hoſpital, March, 1799.

EVERY promoter of a good work muſt feel no ſmall gratification when he diſcovers, that the inſtitution which he has been cheriſhing, produces effects correſpondent to his wiſhes. The following ſtatement, therefore, of the relief afforded by this Society, will not, it is preſumed, prove unacceptable.

The COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the members of the Society and the public, that, in the courſe of laſt year, nearly ONE HUNDRED patients of the LONDON-HOSPITAL, among whom were ſeveral deſtitute *foreigners*, labouring under diſtreſſes *not within the proviſions of* HOSPITALS, were relieved according to their various wants. Several were furniſhed

with change of linen, ſo eſſential to perſons in their ſituation, and with different articles of clothing adapted to their neceſsity. Poor ſeamen, ſervants, and labourers, on being diſcharged from the hoſpital, were aſsiſted with ſmall ſums of money to enable them to reach their homes, and reſume their occupations. Some, after ſuffering amputation, and being diſabled from following their former trades, were provided with the means of procuring a ſubſiſtence. The wearing-apparel or working tools, which others, preſſed by want and ſickneſs, had pledged or ſold, were redeemed, or new ones purchaſed. Numerous patients afflicted with rupture (a complaint prevalent amongſt the laborious poor in an alarming degree) were ſupplied with truſſes, and thence rendered capable of purſuing their accuſtomed labour, without pain and without danger.

The COMMITTEE have not only attended to the wants and diſtreſſes of the patients themſelves, but have, in ſome urgent caſes, relieved their ſuffering families; who deprived

of

of the fruits of their labour had loſt the means of ſupport. And they have reaſon to believe, that in ſome inſtances, the more ſpeedy recovery of the patients has been promoted by thus tranquillizing their minds during their confinement in the hoſpital.

The foregoing Report, it is to be hoped, will give ſatisfaction to the preſent members, and incite others to contribute towards extending the aid afforded by the SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

I. A DONATION of Five Guineas ſhall be a qualification for a member for life.

II. A donation of One Guinea ſhall be a qualification of an annual member.

III. A general court ſhall be held half-yearly, on the firſt Wedneſdays in March and September, and ſhall conſiſt of not leſs than five members.

IV. A treaſurer, and a committee to conſiſt of not leſs than twelve members beſides the treaſurer, ſhall be annually elected at the general court in February.

V. A committee ſhall be held every Tueſday at twelve o'clock, and ſhall conſiſt of not leſs than two members.

VI. Qualified perſons ſhall be propoſed at one committee, and voted for at the next.

VII. The committee ſhall appoint one or more viſitors, who ſhall make inquiries of the officers, or other perſons in the hoſpital, concerning the diſtreſsful circumſtances of the patients, and report to the next committee accordingly.

VIII. No recommendation from any perſon whatever, whether a member of the Society or not, ſhall be regarded farther than as it may be explanatory of the diſtreſs of the object under conſideration, and as it may thence aſſiſt the committee in their proceedings.

IX. The proceedings of the Society ſhall be exactly recorded, together with the names of all perſons relieved, their age, place of nativity, pariſh, occupation, whether they are married or ſingle,

ſingle, the ſtate of their family, or any circumſtance claiming the particular conſideration of the Society, as well as the relief granted.

X. The names of at leaſt two members of the committee, by order of the committee, ſhall be ſubſcribed to drafts upon the treaſurer.

XI. An exact account of the receipts, diſburſements, and funds, of the Society, ſhall be laid before every committee; which ſhall audit and ſign the ſame.

XII. The treaſurer, and two other members, appointed at a general court, ſhall be truſtees for inveſtments in the funds.

XIII. All legacies and donations above One Guinea ſhall be added to the inveſted fund, which ſhall be INVIOLABLE.

XIV. The expenditure of each year ſhall by no means exceed the annual income ariſing from th intereſt of the inveſted fund, and thoſe donations which do not exceed One Guinea; nor ſhall any debts be incurred ſo as to anticipate the receipts of the Society.

XV. Rules for the government of the Society ſhall be approved by one general court, and confirmed by the next.

XVI. At general courts and committees, queſtions ſhall be determined by a majority, the chairman having the caſting vote; and, if a ballot ſhould be demanded by two members, it ſhall be proceeded upon immediately.

XVII. The treaſurer, the aſſembled committee, or any five of the members of the Society, ſhall have power to call extraordinary general courts.

AN

AN ADDRESS, &c.

Nil actum reputans, ſi quid ſupereſſet agendum.
LUCAN.

OBSERVATIONS prove, that there is diſtreſs in hoſpitals, calling upon humanity for conſideration, that cannot be brought within the proviſions of thoſe valuable inſtitutions.

Poor ſervants, who have been obliged to quit their places and go into hoſpitals, when diſmiſſed cured, but yet in a weak ſtate, have frequently no friend to receive them, or place wherein to lay their heads *ſecurely*, till they are re-inſtated in ſervice.

Many young females, who, through diſtreſs, have pawned or ſold their clothing

when raiſed from the bed of ſickneſs, might be ſaved from ruin by proper aſsiſtance.

Many within the walls of an hoſpital ſuffer the greateſt anguiſh on account of their families, at home, ſtarving for want of the wages of their labour.

Patients from remote parts of this kingdom, and Ireland, when diſcharged from hoſpitals, in a low, lame, or incurable condition, frequently know not whither to go, or what courſe to take for avoiding worſe evils than have befallen them. And foreigners, under ſimilar circumſtances, experience at leaſt as great hardſhips.

Many a languiſhing fellow-creature, it is reaſonably ſuppoſed, might be ſaved by the opportune benefit of freſh air, for only a few days.

The efficacy of the waters of Bath, where there is an hoſpital for paupers, and of the ſea, would probably preſerve the life of many beings,

beings, unable to defray the little expenſe of a journey.

In caſes of mutilation of limb, various effectual ſervices might oftentimes be rendered to the ſufferers, towards gaining a livelihood in ways adapted to their ſeveral conditions.

Patients are frequently without change of linen, ſo eſſential to cleanlineſs and the purity of the air immediately ſurrounding them; and on which ſo much depends in reſpect of the atmoſphere of the place, and thoſe alſo with whom they may, directly after diſmiſsion live in ſervice.

Inſtances occur of blindneſs, in perſons remote from their pariſhes and friends, in which the diſtreſs of the unfortunate ſufferers, at their departure from hoſpitals, might be greatly alleviated by proper aſsiſtance.

Caſes of rupture, from ſudden cauſes, frequently require truſſes, for preventing relapſe and

and even conſequent death, when neither parochial nor other aſsiſtance can be obtained, and when bodily labour would be dangerous.

In addition to theſe diſtreſſes of patients languiſhing *within* the walls of an hoſpital, many, among the *out*-patients, might be mentioned, demanding every aſsiſtance which humanity can afford.

An undertaking for the relief of ſuch wretchedneſs, directed to *all* the hoſpitals in theſe cities, would probably be too great for an individual ſociety. Obſervations on the evils propoſed to be remedied, indicate, that the intention would be anſwered beſt by an inſtitution, ſupplementary to each hoſpital.

The LONDON-HOSPITAL is the object to which the attention of the Society is particularly directed; and as it is preſumed, that it will further the deſign, it is hoped it will likewiſe advance the intereſt of that charity.

*** The

*** The Governors of the LONDON-HOSPITAL, at the Quarterly General Court, holden the 7th of March, 1792, have, by an unanimous reſolution, concurred in the views of the SAMARITAN SOCIETY, in terms expreſſing the higheſt approbation of the Inſtitution; and granted permiſſion to the Society to meet in an apartment belonging to the Hoſpital, and to make every neceſſary inquiry concerning the diſtreſſful circumſtances of the patients; that ſuch relief may be adminiſtered to them, as the Society ſhall be enabled, or ſhall judge proper, to beſtow.

SECTION

SECTION II.

HINTS

RESPECTING

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

In the hiſtory of great criminals, it has pretty generally been found, that vice has been progreſsive; that even the firſt deviation from rectitude has occaſioned a degree of remorſe in the agent, equal indeed to the perpetration of atrocious acts at a future period, when the mind has become hardened by a repetition of vices, and a dereliction of principle. Happy would it be, therefore, were that early remorſe attended to, before an indulgence of bad

bad propenſities renders the mind inſenſible to the convictions of conſcience, and loſt to every ſentiment of religion and morality. Happy alſo would it be, upon the firſt diſcovery or conviction of vice, were ſome prudent friend to ſtop its progreſs, not by expoſure, but by judicious remonſtrances, and by inſpiring the mind with a juſt ſenſe of its dangers, and of its duties.

Many of our legal puniſhments have long appeared to me more likely to harden, than to reform the offender; not only by the inequality of puniſhments in proportion to the degrees of vice, but ſtill more by their publicity. By expoſure to the general notice, the perpetrator of a crime endeavours to acquire hardineſs, that he may deſtroy ſhame, and brave diſgrace—to retrieve reputation is now almoſt impracticable—he feels himſelf diſregarded by ſociety, and he diſregards it; nor does he longer feel an intereſt, where he receives no ſocial gratification; and whether it be a public whipping, or the public hulks, he loſes ſhame and remorſe; and acquires the

paſsions of revenge and cruelty, and an habitual profligacy of conduct.

In ſociety in general, mankind are too apt to form their deciſions of vice from the vicious act itſelf, rather than from the motives that lead to it; whilſt our deciſions and puniſhments ſhould rather be guided by the latter. We may perhaps, in general, juſtly plead our incompetency of aſcertaining motives to action; but in certain inſtances, and under circumſtances which precede or attend actions, very different ſhades of criminality will be diſcovered, and ought to influence both judgment and chaſtiſement; there are even vices, or ſuppoſed vices, which ſeem to vibrate from a falſe ſhame, or miſtaken integrity. The impoveriſhed huſband, upon whom the ſuſtenance of a family depends, may privately ſteal, or boldly rob, from the urgency of domeſtic ſenſibility, without a malicious deſign to commit a real or permanent injury againſt another.

Perſons

Perſons of ſuperior ſtations, who, from incidental contingencies, become ſuddenly deſtitute of reſources for preſent ſubſiſtence, may be urged by a kind of honeſt phrenzy to rob on the highway, to diſcharge debts of neceſsity, or to ſupply calls of hunger; and thus forfeit their lives to the laws of their country from miſtaken, rather than vicious, motives. Such individuals are not irreclaimable, and at all times demand commiſeration. One inſtance which lately occurred to my knowledge, among ſome others equally extraordinary, I ſhall relate, to explain this reaſoning:—It was my lot a few years ago to be attacked on the highway by a genteel-looking perſon well mounted, who demanded my money, at the ſame time placing a piſtol to my breaſt. I requeſted him to remove the piſtol, which he inſtantly did; I ſaw his agitation, from whence I concluded he had not been habituated to this hazardous practice; and I added, that I had both gold and ſilver about me, which I freely gave him; but that I was ſorry to ſee a young gentleman riſk his life

life in ſo unbecoming a manner, which would probably ſoon terminate at the gallows; that at the beſt, the caſual pittance gained on the highway would afford but a precarious and temporary ſubſiſtance, but that if I could ſerve him by a private aſsiſtance more becoming his appearance, he might farther command my purſe; and at the ſame time I deſired him to accept a card containing my addreſs, and to call upon me, as he might truſt to my word for his liberty and life. He accepted my addreſs, but I obſerved his voice faultered; it was late at night; there was, however, ſufficient ſtar-light to enable me to perceive, as I leaned towards him on the window of my carriage, that his boſom was overwhelmed with conflicting paſsions; at length, bending forward on his horſe, and recovering the power of ſpeech, he affectingly ſaid; "I thank you for your offer—American affairs have ruined me—I will, dear Sir, wait upon you." Two weeks afterwards, a perſon entered my houſe whom I inſtantly recogniſed to be this highwayman: "I come," ſaid he, "to communi-

cate to you a matter that nearly concerns me, and I truſt to your honour to keep it inviolable." I told him, I recollected him, and I requeſted him to relate his hiſtory with candour, as the moſt effectual means of ſecuring my ſervices; and ſuch was the narrative, as would have excited ſympathy in every heart. His fortunes had been ſpoiled on the American continent, and after a long impriſonment, he eſcaped to this aſylum of liberty, where his reſources failing, and perhaps with pride above the occupation of a ſturdy beggar, he raſhly ventured upon the moſt dreadful alternative of the highway, where in his ſecond attempt he met with me. I found his narrative was literally true, which induced me to try various means of obviating his diſtreſſes. To the commiſsioners for relieving the American ſufferers, application was made, but fruitleſsly; at length he attended at Windſor, and delivered a memorial to the queen, briefly ſtating his ſufferings, and the cauſe of them. Struck with his appearance, and pleaſed with his addreſs, ſhe graciouſly aſſured him of patronage, provided his pretenſions

ſions ſhould on inquiry be found juſtified. The reſult was, that in a few days ſhe gave him a commiſsion in the army; and by his public ſervices twice has his name appeared in the Gazette among the promotions *.

The following hiſtory of a convict was related by Mr. Livius, a native of New Hampſhire, in America, and then chief juſtice of Quebec, under general Carleton. He was now in London, and on reading a morning paper, he obſerved a paragraph to the followlng import; "To-morrow the noted houſe-breaker, Cox, with * * * of Piſcataway, in New Hampſhire, for returning from tranſportation, will be executed at Tyburn." The chief juſtice had never ſeen Newgate; and obſerving that a perſon from his own native country was condemned to expiate his crimes on the gallows, was induced to viſit this priſon, and ſee his countryman. His relation, as nearly as I can recollect, (for the

* After ſome years employment in the ſervice of his ſovereign, this valuable officer fell a victim to the yellow fever, in the Weſt Indies.

tranſaction happened about the year 1780,) was, however, too intereſting ever to be obliterated from my memory. The convict had been an American ſailor, and paſsing in a boat from the ſhip lying off Wapping, to the ſhore, the boatman informed him, that he could ſell him ſome canvas, ſufficient to make him a hammock, very cheap; the price was ſixteen ſhillings; within a ſhort period afterwards, he was arreſted for purchaſing ſtolen goods, and proof being adduced to the court, that the canvas was worth twenty-four ſhillings, he was condemned to be tranſported to America, then under the crown of Great Britain; this, he ſaid, he did not much regard, as he could work his paſſage thither, from his ſeamanſhip, and as his family lived in New Hampſhire.

Some time after his arrival in America as a tranſport, he hired himſelf in a veſſel chartered to Liſbon, and which he underſtood was not to touch in England. The agent at Liſbon, however, received orders, from a merchant in London, to load the veſſel for the

the latter port; this at firſt alarmed him greatly, but he reconciled himſelf to the voyage, under a reſolution never to go on ſhore whilſt on the river Thames: he kept this reſolution till the day before the veſſel was appointed to ſail; upon which occaſion the captain had given all his men the privilege of going on ſhore, and taking leave of their acquaintance; the unfortunate American was the only ſailor who did not accept this offer; the captain remained alſo on board, and recollecting ſomething that he wanted in the town, requeſted the only ſeaman he had with him to take the ſmall boat and ſcull her on ſhore, to procure what he then wanted; he made ſome frivolous excuſes, till at length, by the perſuaſion of his captain, he conſented to go on his errand; but ſcarcely had he ſtept on ſhore, before he was recognized and arreſted. In the preſence of the judge he was identified, and the gallows was his ſentence. Chief juſtice Livius obſerving to him, that he ſeemed to have ſome comfortable food in his cell, inquired how he could afford to purchaſe it; he replied, that a

perſon, he believed a Roman Catholic clergyman, gave him money, in hopes of his dying a Papiſt; "but," added he, "I am no Papiſt in my heart, and as to dying, I have had hardſhips enough not to care ſo much about it as about my wages, which I want my wife and children to receive for me." He was aſked, if he knew Mr. Livius's family, which he deſcribed immediately.

The whole hiſtory appeared to the chief juſtice to merit further inveſtigation; and inſtantly he proceeded to enquire reſpecting the circumſtances attending the chartering and ſailing of the ſhip; and alſo, the particulars of the original trial, and ſubſequent ſentence; which correſponding with the ſailor's narration, the worthy magiſtrate haſtened to Lord Weymouth's office, and thence to the King at Windſor, and returned to London juſt in time to ſtay the fatal rope. After the trials and circumſtances attending them were reviſed, the King was pleaſed to change the ſentence to tranſportation during his natural life, and he was ſhipped off from London

don ſoon after this act of mercy. Livius, however, who felt a lively intereſt in the fate of his countryman, whom he believed guilty from ignorance, and not from deſign, renewed his importunities, and at length got an order for pardon; he hurried with the glad tidings down the river, and overtook the convicts at Graveſend, where he found on board the tranſport ſhip the poor ſailor chained to another convict. The order from the ſecretary's office was ſhewn to the captain, who abſolutely refuſed to reſign him agreeable to the pardon, becauſe he had received theſe convicts from Mr. Akerman, to whom alone he was anſwerable, and that the priſoners were no longer under the juriſdiction or controul of a ſecretary of ſtate. Diſappointed as Mr. Livius was in the proſpect of liberating the priſoner, he haſtened to town again, and got a proper legal order from the late humane Akerman; he then hired a Graveſend boat, and did not overtake the tranſport till he arrived at the Nore; whence he conveyed the convict to London, where a few merchants on 'Change, on hear-

ing the whole tranſaction, collected ſixteen guineas, with which the tar, honeſt in principle, ſailed a free man to the American Continent.

A ſecond time I was attacked and robbed, and at the inſtant ſeized the criminal, whom I knew; he fell on his knees, returned the money he had taken from me, and prayed forgiveneſs. I told him I could not commute felony; he muſt inſtantly depart, and adviſed him to go to ſea, and never ſuffer me to ſee him again. About two years afterward, on viſiting a perſon in the country, I met with this offender; upon enquiring into his ſituation, I found that he had ſince been married, and was become a reſpectable farmer.

I have been ſince repeatedly attacked and robbed, but after the moſt friendly expoſtulation with the robbers, I could not perſuade them to liſten to advice, or ever afterwards to call upon me, as the highwayman did. In one of theſe inſtances, the party conſiſted of five footpads, in another of even more in number,

number, but in neither occurrence did I receive any perſonal ill uſage; and I think from their behaviour, had they dared to poſtpone their retreat till they had heard the whole of my expoſtulation, ſome conviction and ſubmiſsion would have reſulted.

Certain, however, it is, that the man reſcued by the efforts of Chief Juſtice Livius, as well as the perſons who robbed me on the highway, had forfeited their lives to the laws of this country; and that all were caſually, not legally, ſaved from expiating their crimes on a gallows. It is equally remarkable, that each became uſeful members of the community, in different ſituations; namely, in the military, the naval, and agricultural departments; theſe circumſtances ſtrongly plead in favour of a ſentiment worthy of every humane breaſt, that, in judging of actions, we ſhould endeavour to diſcriminate motives, and form our judgement from the moſt lenient and favourable conſtruction.

SECTION

SECTION III.

HINTS

RESPECTING

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS.

THE inſtinct of other animals for the protection of their young is equalled, if not exceeded, by the affection of man for his offſpring. The wants of the one are few, and the power of gratifying them is ſoon acquired; but thoſe connected with humanity are continually varying and augmenting; hence the ſuperintending care of age and experience ſcarcely terminates with life itſelf. Man, who with labour and ſolicitude acquires a property,

property, naturally deſires to perpetuate it to his family and relatives. What he thus creates, he poſſeſſes a right, and feels a propenſity, to diſpoſe of among them; and this the law empowers him to do, under certain regulations, by Will. Conſidering the anxiety and labour with which property is acquired, and the total uncertainty of human life; it is to me a ſubject of wonder, that any man ſhould ſuffer one hour to elapſe of uncertain time, without this ſecurity to his wiſhes. Sometimes indeed various embarraſſments, and the unſettled ſtate of family concerns, may induce individuals to poſtpone making a Will; but no ſtate can be ſo unſettled, as to afford a juſt plea againſt making that, which, when once made, throws, as it were, a clearer light on the aſpect of affairs, and enables the individual to alter or modify many circumſtances conducive to future peace of mind.

There are ſome ſo inconſiderate as to imagine, that by making a Will they really ſhorten their own lives. Happily, however, common

common reflection muſt render this opinion not very general. Indeed, I am perſuaded, from long and repeated obſervation, that ſo far from ſhortening, the ſatisfaction of having made a Will, prolongs life.

Many diſeaſes of the human body depend greatly upon mental ſolicitude, and few things contribute more forcibly to alleviate ſolicitude than this ſecurity in the diſpoſal of property. This is particularly verified when perſons are attacked with ſickneſs without having made a Will. It tends to aggravate diſeaſe, and renders them much more difficult to cure; inſomuch that the uneaſineſs and perplexity of mind occaſioned thereby, frequently bring on delirium early in the diſeaſe, or that agitation of intellect, as ſcarcely admits of a capacity to make a Will at all. How often have I ſeen a weeping wife, and many anamiable daughter, plunged into the deepeſt diſtreſs, by this neglect of an affectionate huſband and father, who has inconſiderately put off the making of a Will day after day, till, alas! the bewildered faculties render

render it too late to perform this act of juſtice to his family; and which often occaſions ſubſequent legal and expenſive deciſions, that ruin at leaſt many an amiable daughter; for the laws of primogeniture are calculated to entail miſery on the helpleſs female ſex.

In ſome inſtances I have known, that the diſeaſe has been ſo moderate, and the underſtanding ſo clear, as to admit of the making a Will on a ſick-bed; but when the patient has recovered, I have ſcarcely known an inſtance wherein he has not condemned the diſpoſition of a Will made in the hurry of agitated ſpirits, with a mind weakened by diſeaſe, and influenced by the urgency of the occaſion, and the preſſure of ſurrounding objects. At the beſt, what a ſcene of melancholy reflection is preſented, at an awful period, when the mind ought to detach itſelf as much as poſsible from pecuniary calculations!—How many inſtances daily occur of ſudden deaths, from diſeaſe and from accidents, and from which none are exempt;—inſtances in which there is ſcarcely a moment

between exiſtence and non-exiſtence; between life and death!

In civilize ſociety, where relations and connexions are multiplied, it requires much compoſure and calm reflection to diſpoſe of property by Will, to the perfect ſatisfaction of the individual, even in health; but how impracticable then muſt it be for a perſon on a bed of ſickneſs, with doubts of futurity preſsing on intellect, to arrange his worldly concerns! Independent of this, I have found by experience, that the diſeaſes of perſons who have previouſly ſettled their important concerns, are much more eaſily cured; and thus in reality, that making a Will whilſt in health, really conduces to prolong life.

Under theſe views, deduced from long obſervation, I ſincerely wiſh that every perſon who regards his individual health and happineſs, and the ſuccour and comfort of ſurvivors, would not protract the ſettlement of his affairs by Will, a ſingle day of an uncertain exiſtence.

I would

I would here have ſuggeſted, that it ſhould be one of the earlieſt inquiries of the attendant practitioner, "If the patient has made a Will;" but unfortunately any queſtion propoſed by a phyſician on the ſubject, alarms the patient, who is apt haſtily to rejoin, "What, Doctor, do you think I am going to die?" and afterwards, too often, gives himſelf up to deſpair of recovery. In ſome inſtances, when health has been reſtored, the patients have told me, that ſigning their Wills conveyed a terror as if they were ſigning their own death-warrants. The ſame alarm will not be excited by the ſame cautious and prudent interference of an intimate acquaintance, whoſe enquiries may be received rather as the reſult of friendly ſolicitude, than of ſuſpicion of danger; whilſt thoſe of the phyſician, who is ſuppoſed to foreſee the event, muſt impreſs the mind of a debilitated frame, with a dread of the moſt imminent hazard of life.

This is a farther argument in favour of making a Will in the ſeaſon of health; and ſo

ſo it appeared to the Society of Quakers, who, a few years ago, expreſsly formed a minute of recommendation to each individual of the Society capable of it, not to poſtpone making a Will, whilſt in health of body, and ſoundneſs of mind.

May I preſume here to recommend it, as a ſubject worthy of being occaſionally introduced from the pulpit, throughout the kingdom; for it cannot be indecorous to inculcate, in places deſtined to the worſhip of a ſupremely juſt Being, an act of moral juſtice to every family in civilized ſociety?

SECTION IV.

HINTS

RESPECTING

A FEMALE BENEFIT CLUB,

AND

LYING-IN CHARITY*.

FROM long attention to the diſpoſition and acquirements of the female ſex, I am convinced, that no period of hiſtory has afforded

* Compare Extract from an Account of a Charity for aſſiſting the Female Poor at the Period of their Lying-in. By the Rev. Robert Holt; Report of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, Vol. II. p. 120. No. XXI.

ſo many inſtances of eminence, of charity, purity of manners, and public virtue, as diſtinguiſh the preſent time. In every inſtitution for promoting charity, or public benefit, their beneficence is conſpicuous. In this country, where rational freedom, and independence of character, are cheriſhed, the ſenſibility of the tender ſex will naturally be engaged in acts of humanity; and under the influence of true ſympathy, endeavour to relieve diſtreſs and want, wherever it exiſts.

In a religious ſect, which peculiarly elevates the female character, by admitting women to exerciſe their talents in the moſt diſtinguiſhed offices, independent of the miniſtry of the church, they hold ſeparate meetings of diſcipline: they viſit their own ſex, attend to, and relieve their peculiar wants; and thus acquire the means of ſeeing, and the power of ſuccouring diſtreſs.

This digreſsion is deſigned to ſhew the practicability and advantage of introducing women into important ſtations, as well as to the exerciſe

exercise of beneficence among their own sex, under the pressure of various and peculiar wants. Were every parish to select judicious individuals, thus to administer those consolations, at least to the tender Sex, for which they are best adapted, misery would be mitigated, vice arrested, and virtue promoted; and woman would appear in her natural character, the most amiable and beneficent part of creation; a character, which the promoters of this excellent charity have honourably maintained. I have stolen the *head* (the distressed poor are possessed of the *heart*) of that ornament of her sex, whose *silhouette* I introduce with pleasure, and contemplate with sincere esteem.

To the account of the charity inserted in the Reports of the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor, I have annexed a letter which so pleasingly exhibits its success and utility, that I trust the fair writer, to whom I am proud in giving the right-hand of a long-continued friendship, will forgive its insertion without her permission.

"DEAR DOCTOR,

"A REPLY to your very flattering letter, requiring ſome conſideration, muſt apologize for its delay.

"I have not had the pleaſure of ſeeing your "Hints," but am very deſirous of it, and hope you will now oblige me with a copy of them.

"The Lying-in and Sick Charity at Tottenham, not only ſucceeds beyond expectation in our own pariſh, but has been the parent of many ſimilar Inſtitutions in diſtant places, as may be ſeen in the ſecond volume of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, to which I refer you for its hiſtory and progreſs, and incloſe a copy of the Rules.

"The Ladies of Tottenham have formed ſome other uſeful plans, chiefly for the benefit

nefit of their own ſex, an account of which I preſume will be acceptable.

" Our Female Benefit Club has already ſhewn its utility, by rendering our women of the higher order, better acquainted with the character and wants of their indigent neighbours; the bank for children, annexed to it, has excited a ſpirit of induſtry and foreſight, both in the children and their parents, manifeſted by ſixty-eight names, who lay up their ſmall ſavings under the patronage of this Society. The loans have afforded conſiderable aſsiſtance to ſeveral in theſe trying times, and have been repaid with an exactneſs, that, under ſuch ſevere preſſure, is aſtoniſhing, and reflects high credit upon the character of our benefited members.

" At the commencement of this year, a general ſubſcription was ſet on foot, principally by the exertions of a few Ladies, for the purpoſe of raiſing a fund to employ all women and children in the pariſh, who were without work. A number of wheels for

ſpinning both flax and wool, and ſome of each raw material were purchaſed, and the poor encouraged by perſonal viſits to apply for orders for them. Each woman choſe her own work, and received with her wheel one pound of flax or wool; which, when ſpun, ſhe carried to the place appointed to receive the work, where ſhe was paid; the finer ſpinners being allowed a bounty of two pence in the pound. A great number of hands were ſoon in motion, and hope enlivened many a cottage, where deſpair had almoſt taken poſſeſsion. A quantity of flax was preſently ſpun, part of it converted into cloth, and has been ſold to the inhabitants, who are willing to encourage the inſtitution by purchaſing its produce, cheap or dear. The ſucceſs has been ſo great, that hopes are formed that the rates in time will be lowered; that poor women and children, who are diſpoſed to be induſtrious, will not rely wholly on the induſtry and ſobriety of their huſbands and fathers; and that the reſult will be the eſtabliſhment of a permanent manufactory, beneficial to the community at large.

" Some

"Some neighbouring parifhes, feeing the good effects of fupplying the poor with the means of afsifting themfelves, are likely to follow our example.

"Thus far I have willingly complied with your requeft; but think my head will add no luftre to your work, but rather appear mifplaced amongft fuch characters as you have felected for that purpofe; men no doubt eminently diftinguifhed for talents and ufefulnefs, whofe names deferve to be known, who might think the affociation incongruous with one who has no fuch pretenfions, and therefore withdraws from the honour intended her. Any communications, in my power to give, on the fubject of your "Hints," command freely, as it affords me the higheft pleafure to contribute to fo ufeful a defign.

"Yours, with much eſteem,

Tottenham, July 15, 1800. "PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD.

"*To Dr. Lettfom.*"

The

The SUBSCRIBERS *to the Charity for Lying-in Married Women, and Sick Perſons, at* TOTTENHAM, *deſirous of extending the Knowledge of the Inſtitution, and increaſing the Number of Contributors, preſent the following Propoſals and Rules to the Notice of thoſe Inhabitants who are not yet acquainted with the Plan, which, upon conſiderable Experience, has been found extremely beneficial to the Objects it is intended to relieve.*

PROPOSALS.

THAT a ſet of linen be lent to every lying-in woman, or ſick perſon, that receives a ticket from any ſubſcriber, for one month.—A bag of linen contains one pair of ſheets, twelve napkins, one bed-gown, and one ſhirt.

That eleven ſhillings be paid to ſuch lying-in woman towards defraying the expenſes of a midwife and a nurſe.

That the ſame ſum be laid out for each ſick perſon, according to their wants, either in procuring neceſſary food, coals, or medi-

cines, or, at the diſcretion of the governeſs, to be paid them in a weekly allowance.

That one of the ſubſcribers be appointed by the reſt, to preſide over, and manage the affairs of the charity, liable to the inſpection of the annual meeting of ſubſcribers.

RULES.

I. Every ſubſcriber to pay three ſhillings and ſix pence at their entrance into the ſociety, towards the purchaſe of linen *.

II. Every ſubſcriber to pay ſix pence per week, to be collected annually.

III. That all ſubſcribers receive a ticket inſcribed with their name, every ſix months, from the governeſs, which they are at liberty to diſpoſe of to any object, reſiding in the pariſh, whether lying-in or ſick, whom they think deſerving of their bounty. Men receive ſick tickets as well as women.

* This ſum ſuffices for an eſtabliſhed charity; but is inadequate for the purpoſe in founding a new Inſtitution, on account of the advanced price of linen.

IV. That

IV. That every patient that receives a ticket, ſhall preſent it to the governeſs; that their name may be ſet down for admiſsion.

V. If the patient be a lying-in woman, the ticket to be returned to her, that, when taken ill, ſhe may ſend it to the governeſs for a bag of linen.—No linen to be delivered without a ticket, or previous to the woman's indiſpoſition.

VI. None but married women can receive a lying-in ticket.

VII. That no woman keep the linen longer than a month without leave from the governeſs, who ſhall have a diſcretionary power of prolonging the time in caſe of unuſual circumſtances.

VIII. That every woman return the linen clean, and right in number.

IX. That any woman neglecting to obſerve theſe rules, be incapable of receiving any future benefit from this charity.

X. That

X. That the governeſs be impowered to lend bags of linen to perſons of good character, who have been diſappointed of obtaining tickets, if there be a ſufficient quantity to ſupply the patients. This is a means of conſiderably extending the benefits of the inſtitution.

XI. That no perſons ſhall receive preſentations to this charity, but ſuch as reſide in the pariſh, without regard to their being a pariſhioner.

XII. That there be an annual meeting of the ſubſcribers on the firſt of May; at which time the ſubſcriptions are to be collected.—Thoſe who are prevented attending perſonally, are requeſted to ſend their ſubſcriptions, in order to ſave trouble.

XIII. It is earneſtly requeſted that the ſubſcribers will be careful that the objects of their bounty do not ſuffer under any infectious diſeaſe.

XIV. Sick perſons, whoſe diſeaſe is infectious, ſuch as ſmall-pox, fevers, &c. can only

only receive the appointed ſum, without being aſsiſted with linen.

For the information of thoſe who may be deſirous of eſtabliſhing ſimilar inſtitutions in other places, it may be uſeful to obſerve, that dividing the ſubſcribers into two ſets, and ſupplying each with preſentations every alternate quarter, renders a ſmaller number of ſets of linen requiſite, than otherwiſe would be neceſſary.

*** Subſcriptions are received by Mrs. Wakefield, at Tottenham High-Croſs, who is willing to give any information that may be deſired, by thoſe who are inclined to eſtabliſh plans of a ſimilar kind.

Since the foregoing Rules were printed, it has been determined to allow five ſhillings extraordinary to every woman having twins. Alſo to women left widows whilſt pregnant. —And to ſupply all ſick perſons reſiding in the pariſh with linen whilſt neceſſary; unleſs their diſeaſe be infectious.

RULES

RULES *to be obſerved by the Members of a* FEMALE BENEFIT CLUB, *to be inſtituted in the Pariſh of* TOTTENHAM HIGH-CROSS, *Middleſex*, 1798.

I. THAT the ſociety conſiſt of honorary and benefited members.

II. Honorary members to pay five ſhillings on entrance, and one ſhilling monthly, or twelve ſhillings annually. No perſon to be admitted above the age of fifty.

III. Should an unhappy reverſe of fortune befall any of the honorary members, their ſubſcription ſhall be reduced to that of a benefited member, and they ſhall be entitled to equal advantages from the ſociety.

IV. Four ſhillings to be allowed weekly to a benefited member, during ſickneſs, or lameneſs, that incapacitates her from following her uſual

uſual occupations, under the following reſtrictions: If her illneſs continue longer than four months in one year, the allowance to be reduced to two ſhillings weekly. No member ſhall be entitled to this benefit, whoſe diſorder proceeds from her own irregularity, or until a month has elapſed after a lying-in, or a miſcarriage. Nor ſhall any member receive the ſick allowance, until ſhe ſhall have ſubſcribed a twelvemonth; but if any member be diſabled from her uſual employments, by ſickneſs or lameneſs, ariſing from any other cauſe than thoſe above ſpecified, during the firſt year of her ſubſcribing, ſhe ſhall be excuſed from making her payments for that time, under the regulation of the ſtewardeſſes, but on no other occaſion whatever. The following benefits to be allowed to the aged: Every benefited member, having regularly contributed for thirty years, to be free from all farther contributions at ſixty-five; to receive one ſhilling weekly from ſixty-five to ſeventy; and two ſhillings weekly, after that age. Thoſe who ſhall commence ſubſcribers earlier or later than thirty years of age, to be likewiſe

likewiſe free from contributing at ſixty; and their weekly allowance after ſixty-five to be proportioned as follows:

			s.	d.		s.	d.	
From 20	to 25		1	4		2	8	
25	30		1	2		2	4	
35	40	to receive weekly	0	10	from 65 to 70, and	1	8	after-wards.
40	45		0	8		1	4	
45	50		0	6		1	0	
at 50	—		0	4		0	10	

V. No ſick member to receive the allowance till viſited by one or more of the ſtewardeſſes, if within reach; which ſervice they ſhall perform in perſon, or by deputy, within forty-eight hours after having received proper notice thereof; but if the ſick member be ſituated at a diſtance, a certificate of her indiſpoſition, (to be repeated, in caſe of its continuance,) ſigned by the miniſter of the pariſh where ſhe may happen to be, or by the apothecary who attends her, ſhall entitle her to relief.

VI. No perſon can be admitted a member, who does not declare herſelf free from any particular diſeaſe; a falſe aſſertion in this re-

ſpect excludes her who thus endeavours to impoſe upon the ſociety: nor can any perſon be admitted who is known to offend againſt good morals, by drinking, ſwearing, diſhoneſty, or proſtitution; ſuch vices, when notorious, to exclude the member ſo offending.

VII. Every benefited member to be allowed to receive a ſtipend from her pariſh, in caſe of abſolute neceſsity, during ſickneſs, even whilſt ſhe is taking the pay of the ſociety; but, upon going into a workhouſe, which this inſtitution is deſigned to prevent, the weekly allowance from the box is to be diſcontinued. But if ſhe leave the workhouſe upon recovery, and continue her ſubſcription, ſhe is to be conſidered as a member, and entitled to the benefits as before.

VIII. The fund ſubſcribed by the benefited members to be placed out to intereſt, on government ſecurity.

IX. The fund ſubſcribed by the honorary members to be applied in every way the ſtewardeſſes

ardeſſes can deviſe, for the benefit of the other ſubſcribers; eſpecially in ſmall loans, where there is a good proſpect of repayment, and preſerving the ſtock undiminiſhed. Any portion of this fund that can be ſpared from preſent contingencies, to be placed, upon good ſecurity, where it can be conveniently withdrawn, in ſmall ſums, whenever wanted.

X. Small ſums, from five ſhillings to forty ſhillings, to be lent to the benefited members who may ſtand in need of ſuch aſsiſtance, on particular occaſions; ſuch as apprenticing a child, clothing one for ſervice, purchaſing coals or other ſtores, a cow or pig, ſtocking a garden, buying bees, or laying in articles for ſale, buying a pair of ſheets, ſhift, or other *neceſſary* apparel, &c. This benefit to be regulated by the judgment of guardians, choſen out of the honorary members, and the whole of the loans, at any one time, never to exceed more than three-fourths of the honorary fund.

XI. The loans to be repaid in weekly inſtalments, proportioned to the ſum borrowed,

and the circumſtances of the borrower; on neglect of repayment within the member to be excluded the ſociety.

XII. That when any benefited member is left a widow, having children under ten years of age, a contribution of one ſhilling from each honorary member, and ſix pence from each benefited member, ſhall be collected for ſervice, to be diſtributed in a weekly allowance, or otherwiſe, as ſhall appear moſt judicious to the guardians. But if any benefited member ſhould be left a widow, having a child, or children, under two years old, and the above contributions ſhall not be ſufficient to allow ſix pence weekly for every ſuch child, till they attain two years of age, the deficiency to be made up from the general fund.

XIII. Any benefited member may enter a child, or children, of either ſex, at any age under fourteen, paying one penny weekly for each child; but any ſum however ſmall is now admitted without limitation, to receive, when fourteen years of age, four ſhillings and

ſix

ſix pence for every year they have ſubſcribed for them, towards clothes for ſervice. In caſe of the death of the child before that period, the ſame ſum of four ſhillings and ſix pence, for every year ſo ſubſcribed, to be repaid towards its funeral. Should any parent wiſh to double or treble the ſubſcription for a child, eſpecially with a deſign of providing a ſum for apprenticing it to a buſineſs, they are to be allowed to receive a proportionate advantage.—N. B. It would encourage children's induſtry, to perſuade thoſe who are able to earn one penny per week, to lay by this fund for themſelves.

XIV. That if any member ſhall, during the hours of meeting, uſe any indecent language or behaviour, quarrel, or not keep ſilence when ordered by the ſtewardeſs, or upbraid or reflect upon any member of this ſociety, for having received money from the box, when ſhe ought not; or accuſe the guardians or ſtewardeſſes of partiality in the adminiſtration of the benefits, unleſs the ſame is done publicly, at a meeting of the ſociety,

in order to take the opinion of the members then preſent, ſhe ſhall forfeit one ſhilling to the box; and for a repetition of the ſame offence, ſhall pay whatever fine the majority preſent ſhall appoint, or be excluded.

XV. That no ſtranger ſhall be admitted at a public meeting of the ſociety, without the conſent of the ſtewardeſſes preſent; and if any one be admitted, ſhe ſhall pay ſix pence to the box.

XVI. Four ſtewardeſſes are choſen annually and alphabetically from amongſt the honoraries, and two from amongſt the benefited. The office of ſecretary and treaſurer is undertaken by one of the honorary members.

XVII. That there ſhall be a general meeting at any convenient place appointed by the ſtewardeſſes, on of annually. That the committee ſhall meet quarterly, to examine the ſtate of the ſociety, and confer upon any meaſure neceſſary to be adopted. That the ſtewardeſſes ſhall meet monthly, to receive the contributions, and divide

divide the viſiting the ſick moſt conveniently among them.

XVIII. That a perſon be appointed by the ſociety, at the firſt general meeting, to keep the books; if no member be willing to undertake it, a clerk, paid out of the fund, muſt be engaged.

XIX. That a box ſhall be provided with a lock and key, in which the caſh, books of accounts, and papers belonging to the ſociety, ſhall be kept. That the box ſhall be kept at the houſe of one of the ſtewardeſſes, who ſhall be accountable for its contents.

XX. That if the ſtewardeſſes doubt the truth of the ſickneſs of any member applying for relief, they ſhall be authorized to ſend an apothecary to examine the patient.

XXI. Every member muſt purchaſe a copy of the rules on entrance.

XXII. That the ſtewardeſſes procure a liſt of the names, circumſtances, and places of abode of the benefited members; and every

benefited member muſt give notice to the ſtewardeſſes of a change of habitation, within three months, or forfeit one ſhilling.

XXIII. That a liſt be kept by the ſtewardeſſes of all ſervants, who are members of this ſociety, who want places, ſpecifying the ſort of place they ſeek. To which may be added, the names of the daughters of any of the members who want ſervices.

XXIV. That if at any time the yearly income will not defray the yearly expences, ſix pence a quarter ſhall be added to the ſubſcription ſo long as is neceſſary.

XXV. That this ſociety ſhall never be diſſolved, or the fund divided, without the full conſent of three-fourths of both honorary and benefited members.

XXVI. That no member ſhall be expelled, except in compliance with the above rules; nor any of theſe rules abrogated, or new ones adopted, but at the general annual meeting.

XXVII.

XXVII. That thoſe perſons who become members ſhall, at that time, reſide within three miles of *Tottenham High-Croſs.*

RULES *for the Benefited Members of the* FEMALE BENEFIT CLUB, *eſtabliſhed at* TOTTENHAM HIGH-CROSS, *Oct.* 22, 1798.

I. ALL members, on entrance, to pay two ſhillings.

Firſt Claſs, entering under thirty years of age, to pay ſix pence monthly.

Second Claſs, entering above thirty, and under forty years of age, to pay nine pence monthly.

Third Claſs, entering above forty years of age, to pay one ſhilling monthly.

II. Four ſhillings weekly to be allowed to every member whilſt ſick or lame; but ſhould

ſhould their ſickneſs continue longer than four months in one year, the allowance to be reduced to two ſhillings weekly.—No member ſhall be entitled to this benefit, whoſe diſorder proceeds from any irregular courſe of life, nor until a month after a lying-in or miſcarriage. All payments to the box to ceaſe at ſixty-five, and one ſhilling weekly to be allowed from that time to ſeventy, when two ſhillings weekly ſhall be allowed for the remainder of life.

III. No member to receive any benefit till ſhe ſhall have ſubſcribed a twelvemonth; but in caſe of illneſs diſabling her from employment within that time, her payments to be excuſed till ſhe recover.

IV. Thirty ſhillings to be allowed for the funeral of a deceaſed member; but if her huſband belong to a club which allows for the funeral of a wife, the ſame ſum to be given to any perſon or perſons appointed by the deceaſed. This benefit not to be allowed except the deceaſed member has ſubſcribed ſix years.

V. No

V. No perſon can be admitted above fifty years of age.—No perſon can be admitted who does not declare herſelf free from any particular diſeaſe. An impoſition on this point ſubjects the offender to be turned out.—No perſon can be admitted of notorious bad character; and whoever becomes ſuch, muſt be turned out at the general meeting.

VI. Every member neglecting to pay the monthly payment regularly on the firſt Monday in every month, at the School of Induſtry, ſhall forfeit one penny at the next monthly meeting. Every member changing her dwelling ſhall give notice to the ſtewardeſs, or forfeit one ſhilling. Every member who ſhall uſe indecent language, quarrel, or not keep ſilence when ordered by any of the ſtewardeſſes, upbraid or reflect upon any member of the ſociety for having received money from the box unfairly, or accuſe the ſtewardeſſes of partiality, unleſs the ſame is done publicly, at a general meeting, in order to take the opinion of the members, ſhall forfeit one ſhilling to the box; and for a repetition of

ſuch

ſuch behaviour ſhall pay whatever fine the majority preſent ſhall appoint, or be turned out.

VII. The allowance from the box in ſickneſs to be no hindrance to receiving an allowance from the pariſh, if abſolutely neceſſary; but as the deſign of this inſtitution is to prevent the members, as much as poſsible, from going into workhouſes upon occaſion of illneſs, the ſick-allowance, as well as the pay towards the box, to be diſcontinued during the time they are in the workhouſe. On coming out, and renewing the pay, the member to be entitled to the ſame benefits as before. If neceſsity ſhould oblige any of the aged members to retire into a workhouſe, they ſhall receive the ſame allowance for old age as the other members.

VIII. Every ſick member muſt make known her illneſs to one of the ſtewardeſſes, who will viſit her, and give her an order to the treaſurer for the allowance. Should ſhe happen to be at a diſtance from Tottenham, a certificate

certificate of her illneſs, ſigned by the miniſter of the pariſh, the apothecary who attends her, or one of the churchwardens, ſhall entitle her to the uſual allowance.

IX. That all the members ſhall ſerve the office of ſtewardeſs in their turn, unleſs they can give good reaſons for being excuſed.

X. When any member is left a widow, having a child or children under ten years of age, every member to contribute ſix pence for her benefit.

XI. In order to prevent as much as poſsible the uſe of pawnbrokers' ſhops, which are a great injury to thoſe who can do without them, the honorary members are willing to lend ſmall ſums, from their own fund, under forty ſhillings, on particular occaſions, to be regulated by the ſtewardneſſes, which are to be repaid in weekly payments. On neglect of repaying this money for a certain time limited by the ſtewardeſſes, the member to be turned out. Thoſe who ſtand in need of this help, for laying in ſtores of coals, or other things,

appren-

apprenticing or clothing a child for ſervice, buying a cow or pig, ſtocking a garden, buying bees, or articles to ſell, the purchaſe of a pair of ſheets, ſhifts, or other neceſſary clothes, to apply for the ſame to the ſtewardeſſs on the firſt Monday of the month, at twelve o'clock, at the School of Induſtry.

XII. Any member may enter a child or children, boy or girl, at any age, paying one penny or more weekly, to be taken out after fourteen, when wanted either for clothing on going to ſervice, or apprenticing, or towards the funeral, in caſe of its death; but not to be taken out till fourteen years of age.

The children now enter at all ages, pay what they pleaſe, and receive the whole back again on proper occaſions.

XIII. Every member to endeavour to be preſent at the general meeting, to be held annually at the School of Induſtry.

☞ Every member wanting a ſervice for themſelves or daughters, may apply as above, to have their names inſerted in a liſt kept for that purpoſe.

Extract

Mrs Priscilla Wakefield.

Extract from an Account of a Charity for the the Relief of Lying-in Women, and Sick Perſons, at TOTTENHAM HIGH-CROSS. *By Mrs.* WAKEFIELD *.

IN Auguſt, 1791, eight ladies of the pariſh of Tottenham High-croſs, in the county of Middleſex, united in a plan for the relief of their poor neighbours during the time of lying-in. They began their undertaking by ſubſcribing three ſhillings and ſix pence each, for the purchaſe of linen, and afterwards appointed one of their number treaſurer and manager; and, in order to ſupply a fund for the purpoſe of allowing five ſhillings towards the payment of a midwife, and ſix ſhillings for a nurſe, for each patient, they agreed to contribute ſix pence apiece weekly. The plan being approved, met with encouragement,

* Ninth Report of the Society for bettering the Poor, p. 179.

and

and the number of ſubſcribers annually increaſed. The following ſtatement of the number of patients annually benefited by the charity, is a clear demonſtration of its ſucceſs and progreſs. There were relieved in

1791	——	14 perſons,
1792	——	35 do.
1793	——	52 do.
1794	——	64 do.
1795	——	78 do.
1796	——	79 do.
1797	——	94 do.

The Society, finding that the ſick ſtood as much in need of aſsiſtance as lying-in women, and deſirous of rendering the inſtitution as uſeful as poſsible, determined to extend the benefit to either, without diſtinction; and the funds having been ſince conſiderably increaſed, it has been reſolved to provide a large number of bags of linen; and the manager is authorized to lend them, as long as the caſe requires, to all ſick perſons who are in want, throughout the pariſh, where the diſeaſe is not of an infectious kind.

The following are the Regulations and Rules of the Charity.

THAT a ſet of linen be lent to every lying-in woman, or ſick perſon, that receives a ticket from any ſubſcriber, for one month; ſuch ſet containing one pair of ſheets, twelve napkins, one bed-gown, and one ſhirt. That eleven ſhillings be paid to ſuch lying-in woman, towards defraying the expences of a midwife and a nurſe. That the ſame ſum be laid out for each ſick perſon, according to their wants, either in procuring neceſſary food, coals, or medicines; or, at the diſcretion of the governeſs, to be paid them in a weekly allowance; and that one of the ſubſcribers be appointed by the reſt, to preſide over, and manage the affairs of the charity, liable to the inſpection of the annual meeting of ſubſcribers. Every ſubſcriber to pay three ſhillings and ſix pence * at their en-

* This ſum ſuffices for an eſtabliſhed charity, but it is inadequate for the purpoſe of founding a new inſtitution, on account of the advanced price of linen.

trance into the ſociety, towards the purchaſe of linen: and afterwards to continue to pay ſix pence per week, to be collected annually. Every ſubſcriber to receive a ticket ſubſcribed with their names, every ſix months, from the governeſs, which they are at liberty to diſpoſe of to any object reſiding in the pariſh, whether lying-in or ſick, whom they think deſerving of their bounty. Every patient that receives a ticket ſhall preſent it to the governeſs, that the name may be ſet down for admiſsion. If the patient be a lying-in woman, the ticket to be returned to her, that, when taken ill, ſhe may ſend it to the governeſs for a bag of linen. No linen to be delivered without a ticket, or previous to the woman's indiſpoſition. None but married women can receive a lying-in ticket. No woman to keep the linen longer than a month, without leave from the governeſs; who ſhall have a diſcretionary power of prolonging the time, in caſe of unuſual circumſtances. Every woman to return the linen clean, and right in number. Any woman neglecting to obſerve

ſerve theſe rules, to be incapable of receiving any future benefit from the charity. The governeſs is empowered to lend bags of linen to perſons of good character, who have been diſappointed of obtaining tickets, if there be a ſufficient quantity to ſupply the patients. *This is a means of conſiderably extending the benefits of the inſtitution.* None ſhall receive preſentations to this charity but ſuch as reſide in the pariſh, without regard to their being a pariſhioner. There ſhall be an annual meeting of the ſubſcribers on the firſt of May; at which time the ſubſcriptions are to be collected. Thoſe who are prevented from attending perſonally, are requeſted to ſend their ſubſcriptions, in order to ſave trouble. It is earneſtly requeſted, that the ſubſcribers will be careful that the objects of their bounty do not ſuffer under any infectious diſeaſe. Sick perſons, whoſe diſeaſes are infectious, ſuch as ſmallpox, fevers, &c. can only receive the appointed ſum, without being aſſiſted with linen.

The utility of this plan has already recommended it to the inhabitants of ſeveral other places. Charities ſimilar in deſign, though varying in ſome particulars, have been eſtabliſhed, among other places, at Cambridge, Ipſwich, Colcheſter, Needham, Halſtead, Stoke-Newington, Edmonton, Cheſhunt, Ware, Hertford, Woodford, Wanſtead, and Walthamſtow.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE moſt obvious advantages of this mode of adminiſtering charity are, that the relief is beſtowed at a time when it is particularly wanted, and when the occaſion of that neceſsity diſables the ſufferer from earning the means of procuring a ſupply: that aſsiſtance is given to a great number of perſons at a very ſmall expence; for, excluſive of thoſe who receive tickets, which entitle them to the whole benefit of the inſtitution, the comfort of change of linen in the time of ſickneſs is enjoyed

enjoyed by numbers, whoſe utmoſt frugality does not enable them to keep a ſufficient ſtock for that purpoſe: and that it affords relief, but by no means precludes the neceſsity of induſtry and provident care againſt a day of trouble.

Nor let it be eſteemed the leaſt of its excellencies, that it induces women of ſuperior rank to become acquainted with the temporary as well as the habitual diſtreſſes of their poor neighbours; that it invites them to viſit thoſe to whom they have given their tickets; and perſonally to inſpect the abodes of poverty. If the judgment of the poor may be thought worthy of conſideration, there are but few plans upon ſo ſmall a ſcale of expence, which afford them ſuch an acceptable relief.

A conviction, from ſeven years experience of its utility, that the adoption of ſimilar inſtitutions throughout the kingdom would contribute to the comfort of the labourer and

the mechanic, has been the motive of this communication, from a hope, that, through the channel of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, the advantages of ſuch an uſeful plan may be known and patronized.

February 1, 1799.

SECTION

SECTION V.

HINTS

RESPECTING

A VILLAGE-SOCIETY.

It was a choſen plott of fertile land,
Emongſt wide hills ſett, like a little neſt,
As if it had by Nature's cunning hand
Bene choycely picked out from all the reſt,
And laid forth for enſample of the beſt:
No dainty flowre or herbe that growes on grownd,
No arborett with painted bloſſomes dreſt,
And ſmelling ſweete, but there it might be fownd
To bud out faire, and her ſweete ſmells throwe all arownd.

SPENSER'S *Faerie Queene*, VOL. II. c. iv. § 12.

WERE I a rich man, I would build a village, and people it; not for the ſake of ſuperiority or diſtinction: to ſelect individuals of congenial

genial diſpoſitions, as moſt likely to form ſocial intercourſe; combine neighbourhood and friendſhip, thereby to enſure the reciprocal enjoyment of rational gratification; theſe ſhould conſtitute my primary objects.

But villages and towns are already ſcattered over this favoured iſland, whoſe inhabitants are equally diſtinguiſhed for liberality and philanthropy: in ſome inſtances, however, they do not ſeem to have cultivated and realized the pleaſures of ſocial intercourſe, adequately to their means or acquirements. Tavern feaſts may divert and exhilarate the ſpirits for the moment; or gratify appetite with indulgences, which neither promote happineſs nor health; parties cannot long continue to pleaſe and improve, where one ſex only conſtitutes the aſſemblage; it is in their united ſociety, where virtuous ſentiments are cultivated, intellect improved, and pleaſures ſweetened with all the endearments of friendſhip.

On the Surrey ſide of the Thames, a village is ſituated at equal diſtances from the three bridges,

bridges, that, were as many radii to meet in a focus three miles diſtant, this happy ſpot would be pointed out, not leſs diſtinguiſhed for ſociability, than for ſalubrity of air.

In this village there are few poor inhabitants, and not many overgrown fortunes; among thoſe who may be deemed of the ſuperior claſs, a general equality prevails, both as to exterior appearances, and mental cultivation: they chiefly conſiſt of reſpectable merchants and tradeſmen, and of thoſe holding eligible ſituations in public offices.

Perſons, immerſed through the day in the active purſuits of commerce, too often ſeek for relaxation in the enjoyment of evening parties, where the glaſs circulates, and drowns the cares or preſſure of buſineſs. In this village, gentlemen have their evening aſſociations, and every quarter of the year partake together of a public dinner; but theſe do not preclude the entertainment of evening parties at each other's houſes, of twenty to fifty in the company: theſe meetings commence before

July,

July, and continue until after December, comprifing about fix months of the year; where innocent pleafures are promoted, and friendfhips improved.

About eight o'clock, tea and coffee are introduced; and foon afterwards card-tables are placed in the rooms, and the company detach variouſly, either to play, or into little groups of converſations; and at intervals, cake, lemonade, orgeat, negus, and other refreſhments, are preſented to the parties; frequently the young people engage in dances, to the muſic of ſome females of the company.—Thus time inſenſibly and cheerfully paſſes until ten o'clock, when the viſitors uſually retire to their reſpective homes.

A ſpacious aſſembly-houſe embelliſhes the village, at which a monthly meeting brings together numerous parties, where variety of amuſement affords new enjoyments, and enlarges the circle of ſocial intercourſe.

If theſe pleaſures reſult from good neighbourhood, they ought to be known, that others may

may profit by a leſſon equally ſhort and impreſsive—MAKE OTHERS HAPPY, AND YOU WILL BE SO LIKEWISE. The more practice familiarizes them to obſervance, the more will be diffuſed all the innocent gratifications of ſocial enjoyment, the beſt affections will influence the heart; and thoſe amities of beneficence, founded on virtuous principles, will ever unite a Village-Society, where the promotion of mental and general happineſs directs the community.

Revd. H. C. Mason

SECTION VI.

HINTS

RESPECTING

THE SUPPORT AND EDUCATION

OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN

OF THE POOR.

IN contemplating Man, endowed with rational powers, capable of the higheſt mental cultivation, and of acquiring the ſublimeſt ſentiments of Nature and Nature's GOD, we are led to acquieſce in the dignified expreſsion of the Hebrew legiſlator,

" *In the Image of* GOD *created he him* *,"

* Pſalm viii. 5.

and

and thus the pride, if not the humility of man might be excited, if pride could reſult from gratuitous obligations, due to the Author of every bleſsing. Humility, however, muſt be exerciſed in viewing a fellow creature reduced to the level of the brute creation, from a deficiency in the organs of intellectual perception; for the deaf muſt be dumb, and the latent powers of reaſon remain for ever dormant, without the application of a medium of exciting them to action. What a contraſt does man exhibit! But on him, who poſſeſſes the perfection of every organ of ſenſe, greater is the moral obligation to raiſe his brother from an almoſt inanimate, to an animated rational rank, and thereby humbly to imitate the Author of his exiſtence, and of his faculties! Sentiments like theſe gave riſe to an inſtitution, whoſe directors claim the patronage of the community in their public addreſs.—Among theſe, my reſpected friend, the Rev. Henry C. Mason, M. A. (whoſe *Silhouette* I have the pleaſure to annex) has, by example and precept, greatly contributed to the eſtabliſhment of this benevolent plan.

PLAN,

PLAN, &c.

IT muſt be allowed, that Charity cannot poſſibly lend her aſsiſtance to objects more worthy of notice than the DEAF and DUMB *Children of the Poor.* The Lame and the Blind meet the eye of obſervation; but theſe paſs unnoticed, becauſe their calamity is unknown. In many families theſe evils are hereditary; with ſome the organs of Hearing have been rendered totally defective by diſeaſe, and the loſs of Speech follows of courſe.

Surely the benevolent mind muſt pity thoſe diſtreſſed parents, who have not only to ſtruggle with the attacks of poverty, and whoſe pittance is ſcanty, though attended with the hardeſt induſtry, but who have conſtantly before their eyes the objects of their tendereſt regard; *Deaf* to every uſeful leſſon, either of induſtry or religion; and *Dumb* to relate the

tale of their complicated diſtreſs. To relieve ſuch families, and to render thoſe *uſeful* who otherwiſe would be a *burthen* to ſociety, is an undertaking worthy of the BRITISH CHARACTER.

When it is conſidered how long * the art of inſtructing theſe objects has been known, both upon the continent and in this country, it not only excites aſtoniſhment, that no effectual attempt has been made to extend aſſiſtance to the indigent; but it is a painful reflection, that many have lived in miſery, and died in ignorance, who might have been materially benefited, had there been a charity of this kind exiſting.

The caſe of theſe unfortunate children is peculiarly afflictive! They are not only left in ignorance of common occurrences, and excluded from the ordinary ſources of information; but they have no outward means by

* In the year 1653, the celebrated Dr. Wallis firſt laid down the principles by which the Deaf and Dumb might be inſtructed. See the Philoſophical Tranſactions, for the year 1666.

which

which they can attain a knowledge of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION, but by receiving this kind of inſtruction, which the poverty of their parents renders them utterly unable to procure, and which this inſtitution now imparts.

If it had been poſsible to have fixed a ſchool-houſe in any ſituation, to which the children could have been collected every day, the ſociety might have educated a greater number, at an expence not exceeding what it will now coſt to educate a few; but, owing to the remote quarters from whence applications have been received, the ſociety is obliged to *board* as well as *educate*.

It is no part of the deſign of this inſtitution to attempt to remove the defects in the organs, either of Hearing or Speech, by Medical aſsiſtance.—This, it is preſumed, has already been exerted without ſucceſs; but its grand intention is to mitigate their affliction, and, as much as poſsible, aſsiſt their defects, through the medium of *this ſcience*; and

though it is impoſsible to reſtore them *fully* to the exerciſe of Speech (and not to Hearing in any degree) yet the deficiency has been ſo far ſupplied, that moſt of the ideas which they endeavour to expreſs, may be underſtood by thoſe to whom they are conveyed.

It is hoped, that thoſe perſons to whom this plan is ſubmitted, will conſider the great importance of this inſtitution; the afflicted objects it relieves; the families to which they belong; and the good of ſociety at large; and, by aſsiſting ſo laudable an undertaking, cauſe the benefits to be extended to all who petition for admiſsion into this aſylum.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

I. THAT it ſhall conſiſt of a preſident, vice-preſidents, treaſurer, life and annual governors.

II. That one guinea per annum ſhall conſtitute a governor. And perſons ſubſcribing more than one guinea per annum, are entitled to all elections for children into the aſylum, to vote equal to the number of guineas they ſubſcribe.

III. That a donation of not leſs than ten guineas ſhall conſtitute a governor for life; and any perſon appointed to pay a legacy of fifty pounds, or upwards, ſhall be entitled to the ſame privilege.

IV. That a donation of two hundred pounds ſhall not only entitle the donor to all the privileges of a life-governor, but likewiſe to have one child always on the foundation.

V. That a committee of twenty-four gentlemen be annually choſen, the ſecond Mon-

day in January, eighteen from the old committee, and ſix from the general body, who, with the governors for life, ſhall meet the ſecond Monday in every month, to conduct the affairs of this inſtitution.

VI. That two general meetings ſhall be held annually, the ſecond Monday in January and in July, for the admiſsion of children, &c.

VII. That a general meeting of all the ſubſcribers ſhall be held annually, the ſecond Monday in January; when the proceedings of the committee, and the ſtate of the charity, ſhall be laid before them.

VIII. That the donations be placed in the public funds, in the names of four of the committee.

IX. That all payments, made on account of this charity, ſhall be ſigned by at leaſt three of the committee, and the ſecretary.

X. That no perſon ſhall be teacher to this inſtitution, unleſs he produce ſubſtantial proof of

of his abilities, to the ſatisfaction of the committee.

XI. That no child ſhall be admitted but ſuch as is DEAF and DUMB, which ſhall be atteſted by two credible witneſſes; nor any one deficient in intellect be conſidered an object of this charity.

XII. That none be admitted before nine years of age, nor elected after fourteen.

XIII. To render this inſtitution as extenſively uſeful as poſsible; in caſe any ſhould apply for education whoſe parents or friends are not in indigent circumſtances; the committee ſhall have power of fixing ſuch a ſum as the parents or friends are capable of paying for their board; one quarter to be paid always in advance.

XIV. That ladies, members of parliament, and ſubſcribers paſsing through a turnpike-gate to their uſual place of reſidence, be allowed the privilege of voting by proxy at all general meetings; but no proxies to be received from any perſons but ſubſcribers.

XV. That at every election each ſubſcriber is to furniſh himſelf with balloting tickets from the printed liſt ſent by the deputy-ſecretary in the circular letter, which he is to fold up in paper before preſented. Each governor voting by proxy muſt depute only one perſon to ballot for him, and that by his own ſignature.

XVI. That a ſecretary, deputy-ſecretary, and collector, be choſen by the committee; the deputy-ſecretary and collector ſhall attend all the meetings of this ſociety, and tranſact all ſuch buſineſs thereof as the committee or ſecretary ſhall require: he ſhall collect all the ſubſcriptions in London and its environs, pay them into the hands of the treaſurer, and never keep in his own poſſeſſion more than fifty pounds; to find two ſureties, to be approved of by the committee, who ſhall be bound with him in a bond for two hundred pounds.

AT

AT the firſt eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution, the original promoters of it had conſiderable difficulty to convince thoſe whoſe ſupport they ſolicited, of the utility of ſuch an undertaking. It was urged againſt it, that a number of objects ſufficient to claim the attention of the publick were not to be met with; and that little or nothing could be effected, in the way of inſtruction, beneficial to the naturally DEAF and DUMB.—Experience has proved theſe objections to be wholly groundleſs: the number of indigent deaf and dumb perſons in this country do indeed, unfortunately, far exceed what was firſt ſuppoſed by thoſe who were moſt deeply impreſſed with the importance of an inſtitution for their relief. All who are touched with compaſsion at the lamentable ſituation of theſe unfortunates muſt wiſh to ſee it ſtated, that no neceſsitous application is made in vain to this aſylum; but the caſe is yet far otherwiſe; for,

for, though between forty and fifty children have at various times been already admitted, there are at this time upwards of fifty candidates; twenty-nine of whom are at or above the age of nine years; out of this laſt number, five only were received at the laſt election: nevertheleſs, under the bleſsing of Divine Providence, ſo much has been accompliſhed in ſo ſhort a time, that the public attention ſeems already awakened to the affecting condition of the INDIGENT DEAF AND DUMB; and the liſt of ſubſcribers is yearly augmenting, by the addition of many reſpectable names; ſo that a comfortable ground of hope is afforded, that this inſtitution will flouriſh, ſo as to be able to extend its ſuccour to all who ſtand in need of its peculiar aſsiſtance.—What this aſsiſtance is, remains no longer problematical, as all the ſubſcribers, or perſons wiſhing to become ſo, upon whoſe mind there is any doubt, may convince themſelves by viſiting the aſylum; where they will find thoſe who were once dumb and ignorant as the beaſts of the field, receiving a courſe of moral religious inſtruction, and enabled to ſpeak, read,

read, write, cypher, and comprehend the meaning and grammatical arrangement of words.

Another thing which muſt preſent itſelf to all who turn their thoughts on this ſubject, and which has been hinted at in ſome of the plans before circulated, is the eſtabliſhment of ſome manufactory, or mechanical occupations, under the patronage of this ſociety, wherein thoſe who have finiſhed their education in the ſchool, might immediately find employment:—thus they would be rendered not merely intelligent, but active and uſeful members of the community, enabled to provide for themſelves, and perhaps to aſsiſt their aged and indigent parents, on whom they were once a heavy burthen. What more grateful return could the ſupporters of this benevolent inſtitution hope for? And how highly gratifying to every well-diſpoſed mind, to behold an uſeful eſtabliſhment carried on by thoſe who have too long been conſidered as *automata*, and left ignorant of their Creator, and the proper application of their own pow-

ers *. To the accompliſhment of this deſirable end, more extenſive patronage is ſtill wanting; and when the vaſt importance of relieving this claſs of unfortunate beings ſhall be more generally underſtood, as well in regard to themſelves as to ſociety, may it not be reaſonably hoped, that the Britiſh Legiſlature will not think it beneath their attention?

Of thoſe who left the aſylum, two only (who were diſcharged for mental incapacity) received no eſſential benefit. The others went out capable of conveying their ideas by words, and are now following various uſeful employments.

* To the honour of private beneficence, the Governors have been enabled to eſtabliſh manufactories near the aſylum, for the inſtruction of theſe objects of their care.

The

The following are ſtill under Tuition, and, according to their different Capacities, and the length of Time they have been in the Aſylum, are in proportionate Degrees of Forwardneſs:

WILLIAM HUNTER, aged fourteen years; no father; mother poor, with two children.

Charles, ſon of Charles and Suſannah Webſter, aged thirteen years, whoſe father has deſerted his family, and left five children unprovided for.

James Grant, not wholly on the foundation, his father paying a certain ſum, according to his circumſtances, towards his maintenance.

Richard, ſon of Richard and Mary Hart, aged fourteen years; father a labourer, with ſix children.

Thomas, ſon of James and Mary Pounceby, aged thirteen years; father a dyer, with twelve children, four of which are in the ſame affecting ſituation.

James, ſon of William and Rebecca Jones, aged twelve years; father a journeyman weaver, with ſeven children.

Nehemiah

Nehemiah, ſon of John and Amy Hill, aged fourteen years; mother a poor widow, with four children.

Thomas Bailey, not wholly on the foundation, his friends paying a certain ſum towards his maintenance.

John, ſon of Mary Lovell, aged twelve years; mother poor.

Michael, ſon of Cornelius and Hannah Callaghan, aged fourteen years; father a ſmith, with five children, two of which are in the ſame affecting ſituation.

Lucas, ſon of Mary Hobby, aged ten years; mother a widow.

Stephen Weſt Fox, ſon of —— Fox, victualler, who pays a part towards his maintenance.

George, ſon of George and Eſther Coleman, aged thirteen years; parents poor working people, with eight children, five of which are in the ſame affecting ſituation.

Robert, ſon of John and Elizabeth Fiſher, aged ten years; father a poor ſhepherd, in the county of Norfolk, with ten children, three of which are in the ſame affecting ſituation.

Thomas,

Thomas, ſon of Charles and Mary Wager, aged fourteen years; father a labourer, with three children.

Stephen John, ſon of Mary Hopkins, aged eleven years; mother a char-woman, with four children.

George, ſon of Samuel and Catherine Taylor, aged eleven years; father a ſhopman, with four children.

Adolphus, ſon of Sarah Davis, aged eleven years; father died in the ſea-ſervice, and left his widow with three children, wholly unprovided for.

Charles, ſon of Abraham Tuck; father a widower, with five children, and whoſe ſiſter is likewiſe in the aſylum.

George Thomas, ſon of George and Sarah Paynes, aged eleven years; father a victualler, with five children, another of which is in the ſame affecting ſituation.

John, ſon of John and Ann Weeks, aged thirteen years; father a wounded ſailor, mother very poor, with four children to provide for.

James, ſon of Edward and Sarah Harrol, aged twelve years; mother a widow with five children,

dren, another of which is in the ſame affecting ſituation.

Daniel, ſon of Peter and Suſannah Jacobs, of Broadſtairs, Iſle of Thanet, aged twelve years; father a poor ſhoemaker, with eight children, another of which is in the ſame affecting ſituation.

William, ſon of Iſaac and Sarah Rawlins, aged fourteen years; father a journeyman painter, with five children, another of which is in the ſame affecting ſituation.

William ſon of Mary Aldborough, aged thirteen years; mother a widow, very poor, with five children, two of which are DEAF and DUMB.

Stephen, ſon of —— Oſborne, aged thirteen years; father a labourer, with eight children, three of which are in the ſame affecting ſituation.

Thomas, ſon of —— Alice Sharp, aged twelve years; mother a char-woman, with four children.

James, ſon of John and Mary Berry, aged thirteen years; mother a widow, very poor, with four children.

GIRLS.

GIRLS.

ANN, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Tuck, aged thirteen years; father a widower, with five children, two of which are in the ſame affecting ſituation.

Sarah Nightly, daughter of William and Sarah Maſon, aged fourteen years; father a labourer and widower, with two children.

Eſther, daughter of George and Eſther Coleman, aged ſixteen years; parents poor working people, with eight children, five of which are DEAF and DUMB.

Mary Scott, of Aſhford in Kent, aged twelve years; whoſe parents have eight children, four of which are DEAF and DUMB.

Frances, daughter of John and Sarah Smith, aged twelve years; father a journeyman grocer, with four children.

Elizabeth, daughter of —— Rutherford; mother a widow; the father, who was ſchoolmaſter in Scotland, is lately dead. His widow is left with ſeven children, three of which are in the ſame affecting ſituation.

Elizabeth Hall, not wholly on the foundation, her parents paying a certain ſum towards her maintenance.

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Mary Barrett, aged ten years; father a tapſter at an inn, with four children.

Mary Handcock, aged eleven years; a poor orphan, left with three more, and was maintained chiefly by the benevolence of friends.

Elizabeth, daughter of George and Eſther Bruce, aged thirteen years; father a poor labouring man, with ſix children.

Priſcilla, daughter of Allen and Priſcilla Aitken, aged ten years; father a journeyman taylor, with three children.

LINES,

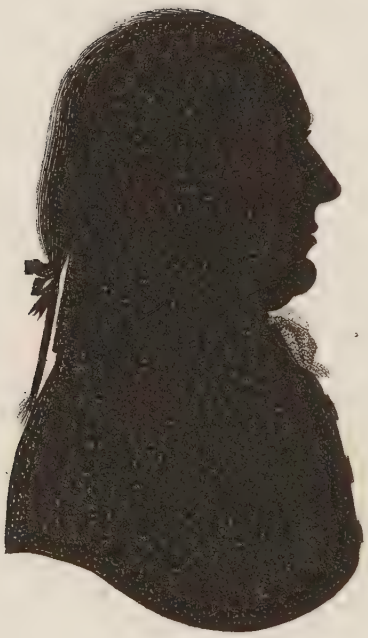
LINES, ſpoken by ſome of the Children educated at the Aſylum for DEAF and DUMB CHILDREN, at the Anniverſary of the Patrons to that Inſtitution, held at the London Tavern, April 25, 1800.

THE DEAF and DUMB, through Britain's Iſle,
The bounty you diſpenſe partake;
Yours is the honour to have rais'd
The firſt Aſylum for their ſake!

Nor think the objects of your care
Inconſcious of the good you give—
We feel, and know the happy truth,
That great's the bleſſing we receive.

And could we open to your view
The feelings of a mind oppreſs'd
With anxious cares—with joys—or woes—
By Dumbneſs cruelly ſuppreſs'd;

Then would you highly prize, with us,
The bliſs by your Aſylum given!
Nor ſcorn the feeble voice that liſps—
Our gratitude—to you—and Heaven!



James Ware, Esq.r

SECTION VII.

HINTS

RESPECTING THE

EMPLOYMENT OF THE BLIND.

ON the ſubject of the Deaf and Dumb previouſly introduced, we lamented that the extinction of one ſenſe neceſſarily induced the loſs of ſpeech, and almoſt of mental perception. The BLIND, indeed, are debarred of one ſenſe, the creative one of viſion; but ſo far from annihilating any others, it ſeems to render ſome of them more acute, as the wonderful hiſtories of blind perſons teſtify, from

the æra of Homer, to the recent periods of Milton, Handel, and Sanderſon. Many, however, born in poverty, have become by neglect a laſting burthen to their friends and to the community in general, and who might have been rendered uſeful by an early introduction to purſuits moſt practicable under their confined powers; and by acquiring the means of a livelihood, become productive members of the ſtate.

An inſtitution, therefore, upon ſuch a baſis of private and public intereſts, has a claim upon public ſupport, and which it has in a conſiderable degree happily received.

In this liberal nation, Liverpool ſtands foremoſt in inſtituting an aſylum or ſchool of inſtruction for the blind; which has been communicated to the public in the ſecond volume of "Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition, and increaſing the Comforts of the Poor," by THOMAS BERNARD, Eſq. the author of numerous other eſſays for promoting general beneficence. The degraded

graded chimney-ſweeper *, as well as that outcaſt of ſociety, the common beggar †, have intereſted his ſolicitude, and engaged his protection; and thus whilſt indigence and miſery are ſuccoured, he promotes ſcience ‡ on the grand ſcale of national improvement and public good; and his excellent charge to the overſeers of the hundred of Stoke §, breathes ſo much genuine humanity, and ſound inſtruction, as to entitle it to the moſt general diſſemination; for no perſon can peruſe it without reaping informa

* Extract of an account of a chimney-ſweeper's boy, with obſervations and propoſal for the relief of Chimney-ſweepers, by Thomas Bernard, Eſq. Reports, vol. I. p. 108. No. XIX.

† Extract from an account of an attempt to aſcertain the circumſtances of the beggars of London, and the beſt mode of relieving them, by the ſame. Vol. I. p. 122. No. XXII.

‡ Extract from an account of the inſtitution for applying ſcience to the common purpoſes of life, ſo far as it may be expected to affect the poor, by the ſame. Vol. II. p. 145. No. LV.

§ Charge to overſeers of the poor, by the ſame. Vol. I. Appendix, p. 251. No. IV.

tion, and experiencing an expanſion of ſympathy towards his ſuffering fellow-creatures.

The example ſo laudable in the inhabitants of Liverpool could not long eſcape the attention and imitation of the benevolent citizens of London, and a Society for the Benefit of the BLIND is now inſtituted by them, upon the plan annexed. Among the active members of it, I am happy in placing that diſtinguiſhed oculiſt JAMES WARE, Eſq. who firſt communicated the plan to me, and whoſe example with pleaſure I adopted.

Extract

Extract from an Account of the Aſylum (or School of Inſtruction) for the Blind at Liverpool. *By* THOMAS BERNARD, *Eſq.*

IN December, 1790, an aſylum was eſtabliſhed at Liverpool, for the benefit of the indigent Blind. It was ſet on foot by the Rev. Henry Dannet, the Rev. John Smyth, and others; not for the town merely, but open to every part of the world.—To render the Blind happy in themſelves, and *uſeful* to ſociety, is the benevolent and excellent plan of this inſtitution; which may be more correctly termed, a SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE BLIND: where they who have been taught a trade, withdraw after two, three, or four years, to make way for others; and thus, by a continual ſucceſsion, the benefit is very extenſively diffuſed.

This

This charity does not ſeparate the poor from their families, and deſtroy the deareſt and moſt tender connexions; but (leaving thoſe ties undiſſolved, which to perſons deprived of ſight are moſt eſſential, and without which, indeed, life is hardly worth retaining) affords the indigent Blind the means of inſtruction, the materials for induſtry, and the wages of labour. They have comfortable working-rooms provided for them, where they are inſtructed and employed about eight hours a day, and receive a pecuniary compenſation according to their ability and induſtry. They continue to lodge and board with their friends, or at lodgings provided for them, and attend only as *day ſcholars* in the houſe. The number of Blind perſons inſtructed and employed in the aſylum during the two firſt years, ending in January, 1793, was from twenty-five to forty-five: of theſe, ſome had already learnt their trades, and had returned home to enjoy the benefit of what they had been taught; a very few, already too much habituated to idleneſs, had returned to their former way of life; but the greater

number ſtill remained on the eſtabliſhment, in a courſe of improvement and occupation.

In January, 1794, the committee gave notice, that twenty more Blind perſons would be admitted; the circumſtances of each caſe being firſt aſcertained by anſwers to printed queries, which were to be had at the aſylum. As queries ſimilar to theſe would be very uſeful in almoſt all charities, I have inſerted them in a note *.—During their continuance

* QUERIES, to be anſwered by a Medical Gentleman.

What is the nature and ſuppoſed cauſe of the applicant's blindneſs?

Is it total?

Is it deemed incurable?

QUERIES, to be anſwered by a Clergyman.

What is the name of the blind perſon?

What the age?

How long has he or ſhe been blind?

What is the place or pariſh where the party was born?

To what place or pariſh does the party now belong?

What is the party's preſent place of reſidence?

How long has he or ſhe reſided there?

Has the perſon ever followed any trade, occupation, or employment, and what?

How

ance in the ſchool, each perſon is allowed towards his or her ſupport a ſum not leſs then eighteen pence, nor more, than five ſhillings weekly; except in ſome extraordinary caſes, or in thoſe of married perſons, who receive an additional allowance of ſix pence a week.

Of the Blind in the aſylum, ſix are inſtructed in muſic, to qualify them as organiſts of pariſh churches. When any of the female muſical pupils are alſo employed in

How is the perſon at preſent ſupported?

Is the party married?

If married, what is his or her family?

Hath the party any eſtate, annuity, ſalary, penſion, or income, for life, or otherwiſe; and what is the amount thereof?

If any, how doth it ariſe?

Did the party ever receive alms or relief from any pariſh as a pauper; and if any, from what place or pariſh?

Are the blind perſon's parents living or dead?

If living, what are their names, reſidence, and condition, or circumſtances, and alſo, what family have they?

Has the blind perſon been a common beggar, wandering minſtrel, or played upon any inſtrument at alehouſes within two years before application for admiſſion; ſuch perſons being entirely excluded?

Does the party bear a character of regularity, decency, and ſobriety?

the

the other trades of the aſylum, they have an extra weekly allowance on that account. Blind perſons, who have already made ſome progreſs on the harpſichord, are admiſsible, and allowed to continue to perfect themſelves; and, in caſe of any one of the muſical pupils having behaved well in the aſylum, and appearing to be properly qualified on quitting it, the committee has the power to purchaſe and preſent ſuch pupil with a muſical inſtrument *. The age of admiſsion for

* Though only a few are *regularly* inſtructed in muſic, yet all of them are taught to join in the hymns and ſongs for the blind at the aſylum; and ſeveral are engaged to ſing at different churches in the town. One of their hymns, by the Rev. Mr. John Smyth, of Liverpool, is beautiful and intereſting.

Hark! liſters, hark! that burſting ſigh!
It iſſued from ſome feeling heart; —
Some pitying ſtranger ſure is nigh; —
Tell us, oh! tell us who thou art.

Sad is the lot the ſightleſs know;
We feel, indeed, but ne'er complain;
Here gentle toils relieve our woe —
Hark! hark! that piteous ſigh again.

If

for males is from fourteen years to forty-five, and for females from twelve to forty-five years; except in the caſe of the muſical pupils, who, if of promiſing genius, are admitted at as early an age as eight years; or, if already partly inſtructed, may be received after the age of forty-five.

This charity, though eſtabliſhed for the indigent, does not exclude thoſe in better circumſtances from receiving inſtruction on terms extremely advantageous to them.—It muſt not be expected, that in any inſtitution of this nature, the profits ariſing from the labours of the Blind, can greatly contribute towards the expence of the eſtabliſhment. Allowance muſt be made for the unavoidable

If breath'd for us thoſe heaving ſighs,
May heaven, kind ſtranger, pity thee!
If ſtarting tears ſuffuſe thine eyes,
Thoſe tears, alas! we cannot ſee,

But ev'ry ſigh, and ev'ry tear,
And ev'ry boon thy hand has giv'n,
All in full luſtre ſhall appear,
Recorded in the book of Heav'n.

waſte

waſte of materials at firſt, in every kind of article which the Blind are taught to manufacture, as well as for the wages of teachers and attendants, and for the unproductive employment of the muſical pupils. Beſides this, it is to be conſidered, that as ſoon as their labour comes into profit, they are, and very properly, deſirous of returning to their homes, to enjoy the benefit of the inſtruction which they have received. The great and proper object of ſuch a charity, is not the magnitude of the profit by work, but the number of helpleſs perſons rendered capable of maintaining themſelves, and of filling up their time with utility and ſatisfaction.

The women are employed in ſpinning yarn for window-cords, for ſail-cloth, and for linen cloth. The men, in making baſkets, lobby-cloths (a coarſe kind of carpeting for paſſages), bears (a ſpecies of door-mat), whips, and clock and window-cords. Of thoſe manufactures, whips * appear to have been the

* The manufacture of whips is ſince diſcontinued. Jan. 5. 1799.

moſt

moſt productive article. The making of baſkets, though perhaps leſs profitable, is more uſeful for the blind; as they are eaſily taught, in the courſe of a ſhort time, to make good baſkets and hampers; and may then return to their friends, and nearly, if not entirely, maintain themſelves by following their employment at home. Their average receipt from the ſale of the different articles manufactured in the houſe, has been, for the four preceding years, rather more than 500l. a year. As a knowledge of the particulars of the different articles may aſsiſt perſons engaged in forming ſimilar eſtabliſhments, I have prepared a ſtatement of them for four years laſt paſt, from the annual accounts of the aſylum.—It is as follows:

Whips

	1794.			1795.			1796.			1797.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Whips —	128	12	0	182	1	10	63	10	4	92	16	10
White rope bears	14	18	11½	16	17	10	12	19	7	2	5	0
Tarred bears	61	1	7	58	4	1	62	6	1	62	18	11½
Baſkets, Hampers, &c.	24	6	5½	11	11	0	53	9	8	79	13	11½
Points, Gaſkets, &c.	6	14	8½	12	7	5½	32	17	0	64	13	9
Sheeting —	36	4	7	37	19	8½	49	14	0	77	15	2½
Huckabac	17	10	5	10	1	5½	11	15	11½	27	18	8½
Untarred lobby cloths	42	16	4	47	0	5½	55	5	8	29	10	10
Tarred do.	15	16	1	23	19	11	49	2	3	79	14	2
Oakum —	8	1	8½	9	15	1	4	8	1	7	15	5
Yarn —	38	9	6	41	7	11½	51	9	3	0	0	0
Window-faſh and curtain line	19	12	2	28	1	2½	38	14	10	38	12	6
Worſted mats	0	0	0	5	17	0	1	14	6	1	1	0
£.	414	4	6	584	5	0	487	7	2½	564	16	4

Under ſo deplorable a calamity as the loſs of ſight, eſpecially with the habitual idleneſs that attends a youth and middle age without inſtruction, and without the means or power of occupation, a great degree of ſucceſsful induſtry and exertion can hardly be expected.—The benefits of the inſtitution have been received with eagerneſs and gratitude. Of thoſe admitted into the aſylum, there are very few who have not fully anſwered the benevolent wiſhes of the conductors. Only three have proved incapable of learning; two have been diſmiſſed for miſconduct, and one has returned to his trade of

begging. There are ten, who had been ſtrolling fiddlers, and have ſince learnt a trade in the ſchool; but who have nevertheleſs reſumed their former occupation:—and who can wonder at their recurring to an art, which habit and want of ſight muſt have made pleaſant, and almoſt neceſſary to them; when he conſiders how great is the blank in the mind of blind perſons, and how much of that may be filled up by their own muſic; though ſometimes with leſs delight to their hearers, than to themſelves? They have, however, the benefit of having learnt a trade, whereby in future they may add to their other means of ſupport.—Of the reſt there were, at the commencement of this year, forty-nine perſons doing well in the houſe. There is one who is gone out organiſt of the church of Halſall, near Ormſkirk, who is alſo a good baſket-maker, and weaver of lobby-cloths; three, who have qualified themſelves in muſic; one of whom is now an organiſt, the other two * teachers. There is one blind woman

* One of theſe is employed as a teacher at the aſylum, and is capable of quilling, ſtringing, and tuning inſtruments; thoſe

woman now maintaining herſelf by ſpinning, and five men (one at Bury, one at Briſtol, and three at Liverpool) who are at preſent ſuporting themſelves comfortably, at home, by making baſkets and hampers.

The average fund of this charity ariſes from ſubſcriptions and donations. The great diſburſement conſiſts in wages paid the blind, and their teachers; to which are to be added ſome trivial expences. The difference between theſe and the nett produce of the goods manufactured by the Blind, conſtitutes the expence of the charity; and is ſupplied by voluntary ſubſcriptions and donations, amounting to about 650l. a year, and by the contributions of the friends, or pariſhes, of the blind perſons employed. Upon my viſiting the aſylum to-day (3d of Auguſt, 1788), I found forty-three blind perſons at work; ſixteen of whom were females, and twenty-ſeven males.

thoſe at the aſylum being wholly under his care. He is now providing very comfortably for himſelf and his family, by tuning inſtruments, and teaching muſic in the town of Liverpool. 5 Jan. 1799.

The allowance to them, for their ſupport *, does not exceed five ſhillings a week; of which their pariſh is expected (or their friends, if able) to contribute a part. This has the effect of affording a bounty on work, and encourages very potently the acquiſition and practice of habits of induſtry. If any perſons refuſe to apply, or are incapable of learning, they are diſmiſſed the ſchool, and their places ſupplied with more proper objects.

* The blind employed in the aſylum continue to live with their friends, or (if ſtrangers) are lodged and boarded in the town. A building is now erecting for the accommodation of ſuch as have no domeſtic connexions at Liverpool. I take the liberty of recommending to the governors, the eſtabliſhing for ſuch perſons on the eſtabliſhment, *as wiſh to attend it*, a cheap dinner; ſuch as thoſe mentioned in the Society's Reports, No. 4. and No. 33, and inſerted at the end of this Section, p. 137.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

THE loſs of ſight is in itſelf a very ſevere calamity; but it is a great aggravation of it, that the Blind are impreſſed with the humiliating idea, that they are uſeleſs in themſelves, and in many caſes a burthen to others; that their condition is conſidered as hopeleſs and irremediable; as if the loſs of one faculty were a ſufficient reaſon for neglecting the cultivation of all the reſt. To remove this prejudice, to call into action ſuch other powers of body and mind as they may yet be enabled to exerciſe,—to alleviate, as far as may be, one of the greateſt afflictions incident to our nature, and to afford active employment for thoſe hours, which would be otherwiſe ſpent in gloom and deſpondency; to render the Blind happy in themſelves, and uſeful to ſociety, is the noble and exemplary object of the aſylum at Liverpool.

Inſtead of offering gratuitous relief, which does not appear well calculated eventually to diminiſh their misfortune; inſtead of feeding and clothing them in a ſtate of reſtraint and confinement, ſeparated from their friends and connexions, and without occupation or exertion on their part; the ſchool for the Blind inſtructs them *to maintain themſelves;* and while it leaves them an option of conduct and ſituation, affords them the power of benefiting by the charity as far as they think proper; it preſerves the ties of families, reſtores them to their friends, improved and advantaged in the means of life; and combining the beſt parts of the beſt charities, it obtains all theſe great and important objects with the utmoſt economy, and at a very trifling expence.

Schools of inſtruction for the blind would be very uſeful as county charities; to which any pariſhes or individuals, who contributed to the fund, ſhould have a power of recommending objects upon certain terms. He who enables a Blind perſon, without any painful exceſs of labour, to earn his own live-

livelihood, does him more real ſervice than if he had penſioned him to a greater amount: and if the ſums, which benevolence applies to ſupport Blind perſons *without their own labour*, were employed in inſtructing them * to *labour for themſelves*, there cannot be much doubt, but that they would be ſufficient to the object of maintaining all the well diſpoſed blind, who want relief in this country.

Of all their trades, baſket-making has anſwered beſt for the poor perſons themſelves. In many other inſtances, the inſtruction of the blind requires a different proceſs, and a

* An eſtabliſhment has been formed at Edinburgh, for the indigent blind, on the model, and from information derived from the committee, of the aſylum at Liverpool. There were twenty-two blind perſons receiving the benefit of it in May, 1796. Another is now forming at Briſtol. It is hoped that other places will follow the example. I may be allowed to add, that there would be both economy and kindneſs in giving the ſame kind of aſſiſtance to poor perſons, who have had the misfortune to loſe a limb, and thereby to be deprived of the common advantages of labour. In ſuch caſes, a little attention, and a *very little parochial aſſiſtance applied in time*, would prevent the ſufferer from continuing to be a burthen to himſelf and the public.

peculiar mode of education: but this art is ſoon learnt, and the buſineſs ſet up on a very ſmall capital. In pariſhes, the teaching the neceſsitous blind that, or ſome ſimilar occupation, would be a bleſsing to them, and a great relief to the pariſh, on whom they muſt otherwiſe be penſioners for life.

I cannot avoid adding a wiſh that the blind, after they have learnt a trade, might *all* be gratified with a little inſtruction in muſic, as a relief to their vacant hours. The loſs of ſight is generally ſupplied by the increaſed acuteneſs of the other ſenſes. There has been no inſtance of a blind perſon at the Foundling-Hoſpital, who has not been inſtructed in muſic, and to whom that inſtruction has not proved a ſupport and a bleſsing.

3d Auguſt, 1798.

Extract

Extract from an Account of a Spinning School at Oakham, in the County of Rutland. By the Earl of WINCHELSEA.

THE portions, if the dinner is ſent out, to be as follows:

One pint and half of peas-porridge.

Ditto. Ditto of rice milk.

One pint and half of rice broth.

One pound and half of potatoe pudding.

Thoſe who dine at the ſchool to have as much as they chooſe to eat, and a quarter of a pound of bread each; except on the pudding and rice milk days, when no bread is allowed.

Extract

Extract from an Account of a Pariſh Dinner for poor Children, at Epping. By THOMAS BERNARD, *Eſq.*

THE following is an account of the week's fare of ſeventy-ſeven perſons, from Monday the 12th to Saturday the 17th of February, 1798, both days incluſive, with the expence of each article.

MONDAY.—*Baked Rice Pudding.*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
20lb. and a half of rice	2	$6\frac{3}{4}$		
3lb. of ſuet	1	6		
6 gallons of milk	1	3		
Salt and allſpice	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$		
			5	6

☞ The rice is ſoaked in the milk the night before baking, and produces with the other materials about 80lb. weight of pudding.

TUESDAY.

TUESDAY.—*Beef-Stew, and Soup.*

			s.	d.
	brought over		5	6
	s.	d.		
Ox's cheek	1	6		
2 quarts of Scotch barley	0	4½		
3 quarts of peas	0	10¾		
1 quart of oatmeal	0	2¼		
1 peck of potatoes	0	3		
Pepper, ſalt, and allſpice	0	6¼		
			3	8¼

WEDNESDAY.—*Baked Rice Pudding.*

	s.	d.
As on Monday ———	5	6

THURSDAY.—*Peaſe Soup.*

	s.	d.		
4lb. of pork	1	8		
6 quarts of peas	1	8½		
2 quarts of oatmeal	0	4½		
Pepper, ſalt, and allſpice	0	6¼		
			4	3¼

FRIDAY.

	l.	s.	d.
brought over	1	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$

FRIDAY.—*Baked Rice Pudding.*

As on Monday	0	5	6

SATURDAY.—*Beef Stew, and Soup.*

	s.	d.			
5lb. and a half of beef	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$			
2 quarts of peas	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
2 quarts of Scotch barley	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
Pepper, ſalt, and allſpice	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$			
			0	3	$9\frac{3}{4}$
			1	14	$1\frac{1}{4}$

SECTION

John Nichols Esq.r

SECTION VIII.

HINTS

RESPECTING

THE MONUMENT

ERECTED TO

JOHN HOWARD

IN

SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

As often as I view the monuments dedicated to Warriors and Statesmen, I have wished to see some mark of gratitude raised to commemorate actions of private individuals, who have been distinguished for philanthropy, and

for the benefits they have conferred on their fellow creatures, by the eſtabliſhment of uſeful and humane inſtitutions: I am therefore highly gratified in ſeeing the ſtatue of HOWARD, placed in a temple devoted to the ſervice of the God of peace; and that of JOHNSON as a companion. The group, I hope, will be enlarged by the introduction of a HANWAY, a HETHERINGTON, and of many others, whoſe virtues have rendered them a bleſsing to the Nation.

To the honour of human nature, many living members of the community emulate theſe deceaſed worthies; and when they have run their career of philanthropy, which I hope may terminate only at a very diſtant period, may their ſurvivors gratefully introduce them as examples of imitation to ſucceeding generations!

The ſtatue of HOWARD affords a pleaſing inſtance of the general tendency of the people to eſteem and to commemorate virtuous actions. In conſequence of a few letters in

The

The Gentleman's Magazine *, in the months of May, June, July, and Auguſt, 1786, the public ſenſe was evinced by liberal ſubſcriptions, to erect a grateful token of reſpect to this diſtinguiſhed character. Theſe letters I have inſerted, as well as an eſſay by that great Stateſman and Mæcenas of the preſent age the Marquis of LANSDOWN †; becauſe it greatly contributed to fix attention, and determine the mode of expreſsing chaſte ſimplicity united with true dignity in the monument then under conſideration to be erected.

* Under the direction of JOHN NICHOLS, Eſq. to whoſe exertions, with thoſe of the late Dr. WARNER, this National Monument owes its exiſtence. — The latter, who venerated a HOWARD on Earth, may aſſociate their kindred ſouls in Empyræum. — The former, from whoſe undeviating friendſhip I have derived many of the moſt grateful and rational enjoyments of my life, may, I hope, long continue an ornament to ſociety; the liberal friend to merit; and an example of beneficence to every avenue of human diſtreſs!

† At a Committee held on the 23d of May, 1793, it was reſolved, that the thanks of the Committee be given to the Marquis of LANSDOWN, for his valuable paper on the ſubject of Mr. HOWARD's monument, communicated by Dr. LETTSOM.

The

The ſubſcriptions for effecting this purpoſe poured in with a liberality which induced the Committee to announce, that ample funds were received, and that more was not requiſite. Soon afterward, letters arrived from HOWARD himſelf, dated Vienna, December 15, 1786, earneſtly requeſting, that his friends would not wound his feelings by carrying into effect the deſign; which, although it might have reſulted from real eſteem, would entail on his mind the ſevereſt pain. His letter to the Committee, with another on the ſame occaſion addreſſed to myſelf, I have annexed.

In conſequence of this requeſt, the Committee appointed to receive the ſubſcriptions ſummoned a general meeting of the ſubſcribers on the 31ſt of January, 1787; and at a ſubſequent meeting, March 12, 1787, the publick were informed by advertiſement, that each individual was at liberty to withdraw his ſubſcription; and that 282l. 10s. had been returned, agreeable to the following ſtatement.

AT

Sept. 5, 1787.

AT a General Meeting of the Subſcribers at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, a Report from the Committee was read, ſtating,

	£.	s.	d.
"That the total amount of the ſubſcription is ——	1492	7	6
"That intereſt has been received on ſtock —— ——	37	10	0
"And ſubſcribed at Glaſgow toward advertiſements	3	16	0
	1533	13	6
"The ſeveral ſums returned to ſubſcribers amount to	282	10	0
"The expence of advertiſements and incidents ——	254	0	0
"Remaining in the Bank, and with London bankers	894	13	0
"Ditto in country banks, not yet accounted for ——	102	10	6
	1533	13	6

" That the whole number of ſubſcribers is ſix hundred and nine, and that one hundred and twenty-ſix have withdrawn their ſubſcriptions; including the ſixty-ſeven gentlemen of Glaſgow, who have appropriated their money towards the building of a public Infirmary in that city."

IN the year 1788, a great ſcarcity of proviſions prevailed, and much diſtreſs was complained of by the debtors in the gaols of the metropolis, which was confirmed by MATTHEW BLOXAM, Eſq. then Sheriff, who very humanely raiſed a fund for the ſuccour of theſe diſtreſſed objects; and as ſo large a ſum of the Howardian Subſcription ſtill remained unclaimed, it was deemed very appropriate to devote a certain portion of it, in aid of the Sheriff's charitable exertions, and 200l. were paid into his hands on the 5th of Auguſt, 1788, by which fifty-five debtors, many of them with large families, were releaſed from confinement, in conformity to the following

lowing reſolution of a general meeting held at the London Coffee-Houſe on the 9th of June, 1788:

"Reſolved unanimouſly, that this meeting doth highly approve of the plan, humanely propoſed to the public by Mr. Sheriff BLOXAM *, for alleviating the diſtreſſes of ſuch priſoners in the different gaols of this metropolis, as cannot be comprehended within the prudent rules which the Society for the Relief and Diſcharge of Perſons confined for Small Debts have been obliged to preſcribe themſelves; and that two hundred pounds of the Howardian fund be applied to that laudable purpoſe, under the direction of Dr. LETTSOM, Dr. WARNER, and Mr. Deputy NICHOLS, in ſuch manner, and for the relief of ſuch objects, as, on conſultation with Mr. Sheriff BLOXAM, they ſhall judge moſt proper."

A large proportion of the original ſum ſtill remained at the diſpoſal of the ſubſcribers;

* Now Sir MATTHEW BLOXAM, Knt. and M. P.

and it was reſolved to devote it, agreeably to the deciſion of a general meeting of the ſubſcribers, held on the 3d of September, 1787, in ſtriking an appropriate medal, and engraving a print, and applying them according to the following reſolutions:

"That a Sub-committee, conſiſting of Mr. Alderman BOYDELL, Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, JOHN CALL, Eſq. WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſq. Dr. LETTSOM, Dr. WARNER, and Mr. JOHN NICHOLS, be directed to requeſt His MAJESTY'S gracious acceptance of a medal in gold; and alſo, that they preſent one to each of the Sovereigns of thoſe dominions in which any remarkable protection or favour has been ſhown to Mr. HOWARD; by which this memorial, diminutive as it may appear, will operate extenſively through every clime and age, to the honour of the object of our admiration, to the glory of our country; and, what is ſtill greater, to the intereſts of humanity.

"That a print of the medal be engraved, with proper decorations, under the direc-

tion

tion of the Sub-committee; and a copy be preſented to every ſubſcriber."

Whilſt theſe reſolutions were under diſcuſſion, the fatal news arrived of the death of our venerated countryman, near Cherſon, whilſt on his wide journey of philanthropy.

As ſoon as this melancholy account was known, the objects of the medal and print were relinquiſhed; and the original deſign of erecting a ſtatue was revived on the 9th of March, 1790, when JOHN BACON, Eſq. * was choſen to the execution of it, in which he has acquired the approbation of the public, as well as of the Committee † appointed to ſuperintend and ſee it compleated.

After

* His letter I have annexed, as it explains the deſign of the ſtatue, and contains the inſcription under it.

† The Committee appointed for the purpoſe were, Mr. Alderman Boydell, Thomas Bowdler, Eſq. Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart. John Call, Eſq. William Chapman, Eſq. Mr. Alderman Curtis, John Engliſh Dolben, Eſq. Joſiah Dornford, Eſq. Magens Dorrien, Eſq. William Drake, Junior, Eſq. William Hayley, Eſq. Earl Harcourt, Dr. Hawes, Duke

After ſeveral conferences with the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Biſhop of London, and the Lord Mayor, as truſtees of the fabrick, and with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral; permiſsion was obtained, in March 1791, for placing the monument in that church; a favour the more honourable, as it was the firſt inſtance in which ſuch permiſsion had ever been granted.

It may be recorded here, that the Society for giving effect to the King's Proclamation againſt Vice and Immorality ſent a donation of fifty guineas towards erecting the monument or ſtatue that ſhould be agreed upon by the Committee; and the ſame ſum was given by the diſtinguiſhed Sculptor, whoſe piety and amiable manners enhanced his character; and he, alas! has ſince followed the prototype of his chiſſel, to that "bourne whence no traveller ever returned!"

of Leeds, Dr. Lettſom, Capel Lofft, Eſq. Mr. Magniac, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. Mr. Alderman Le Meſurier, Mr. Deputy Nichols, Rev. John Pridden, Lord Romney, Granville Sharpe, Eſq. William Sharpe, Eſq. Mr. Alderman Skinner, Joſeph Stonard, Eſq. Rev. Dr. Warner, Samuel Whitbread, Eſq. Chriſtopher Willoughby, Eſq. and Jacob Yallowley, Eſq.

PIECES

PIECES RELATIVE TO THE PROGRESS OF THE DESIGN OF PAYING A PUBLIC GRATEFUL TRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF JOHN HOWARD, ESQ.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20, 1786.

TRUE GLORY GUIDES NO ECHOING CAR—as is now exemplified in the noiſeleſs tenour of the way long purſued, in his going about doing good, by the moſt truly glorious of mortal beings. When I give him this title, I flatter myſelf that but few of your readers will want to be informed, that I mean the *Conſummate Philanthropiſt*, who has ſo fully and feelingly demonſtrated, that indeed nothing human is an alien from him, by having given himſelf up to the ſoftening ſorrows and ſufferings of ſome of the moſt unworthy, as well as of the moſt unfortunate of our race, in that to the horrors of a priſon, where the iron ſo often enters into the ſoul, horrors ſhould not be added. Urged by ſtrong benevolence of ſoul from his

pleaſant home, and his more pleaſant friends, who, I ſhould ſuppoſe, do honour him but juſt on this ſide idolatry, he is now, inſtead of rattling in a triumphal car, gliding tranquilly on the ſea, apparently but an obſcure paſſenger, amidſt all the wants of eaſe and accommodation, at about ſixty years of age, in a common veſſel, to dare the vile contagion of the Turks; and, if he cannot purge their air of peſtilence, to try at leaſt to correct its virulence, retard its progreſs, and be bleſſed by thouſands ſaved from untimely death. In the only hour that I had ever the happineſs and the honour of his converſation, two months ago in Italy, I did all but worſhip him. He was then at Rome, which for once ſaw, but knew him not, a true vicar of the God of Mercy, by whom the man that, when his fellow-creature was in priſon, came unto him, and performed other acts of charity, ſhall be placed on the right-hand of his throne; and was going to viſit the lazarettos at Naples and at Malta, and thence to Conſtantinople. He will be abſent ſomewhat above a year. He cheriſhes a hope, that the means he has diſcovered to check the influence of the gaol infection will be efficacious likewiſe againſt the plague; and, to make the trial, abandons his comforts, and riſks his life. Glorious man! God fulfil his hope, and ſend him ſafe back, to be ſtill an ornament

nament to human nature in general, and, in particular, to this glorious country which produced him, and which an accompliſhed daughter of it has lately told us ſhe has the daily delight to hear applauded in others as eminently juſt, generous, and humane! I pleaſe myſelf with thinking what a hoſt will join me in the wiſh. But ſhall we be content with giving him but empty words, and not avail ourſelves of the only opportunity, which in all probability we can ever have till he reſt from his god-like labours, of doing ourſelves honour, in doing, to ſpeak humanly, a ſolid and a ſolemn one to him? Suppoſe, Mr. Urban, you were to erect a ſtatue to him? Entertaining as great an opinion of the glorious poſſibilities of the Engliſh character, as Lord Chatham could do of thoſe of the Engliſh conſtitution, I perſuade myſelf that you would be quickly furniſhed with the means, in only calling, by the publication of the hint in your next Magazine, but for a ſingle guinea (though the opulent need not be ſtinted) upon thoſe of the juſt, generous, and humane, amongſt us, who can eaſily afford themſelves the pleaſure of giving a teſtimony to their exalted ſenſe of what our nature owes to Mr. HOWARD. How truly has he ennobled the name! Before this glorious man aroſe, what has been ever done for mankind by *all the blood of all the Howards!* Ye little

tle ſtars, hide your diminiſhed rays! More I think will be furniſhed than is requiſite to erect a ſtatue; the overplus will go almoſt ſelf-directed to the gaols. A buſt, or picture of him for a ſculptor to work from, can, without doubt, be ſupplied by ſome friend. You and your correſpondents will think of the proper ſpot in which the ſtatue ſhould be placed, and of the inſcription for it. But no time is to be loſt; for, if it be not executed before his return, Mr. HOWARD's humble ſenſe of his own merits would moſt certainly prevent it. Alas, alas, Mr. Urban, what are poſthumous honours! No! *præſenti illi.*—Influenced only by our admiration and our love of ſuch virtue as we muſt confeſs hath never yet ariſen but in Mr. HOWARD, let us render it mature honours whilſt it is yet preſent with us in this world, as the beſt foundation for not deſpairing that equal virtue may yet ariſe.

Your wonder perhaps, Mr. Urban, and I am ſure your indignation will be excited, when you are informed that, in a country pretending modeſtly to be the moſt highly civilized, and in this age, when ſo much more light than heretofore, and, one would hope, conſequent goodneſs, are diffuſed, ſome of the ruling powers of that country could harbour the thought of ſeizing upon

upon Mr. HOWARD in his paſſage through it, for having, in the hope they might be reformed, made abuſes known, in a book publiſhed in another country and another language. That he was not ſeized, is undoubtedly owing to the light which is diffuſed.

When I aſked Mr. HOWARD, with what antiſeptic he arms himſelf when he ventures into thoſe manſions of miſery and infection, which, for the ſake of his fellow-creatures, he has long frequented, and is now again ſeeking in a diſtant land; he told me, that he truſts, under GOD, to extreme *cleanlineſs* alone; of the property of which to reſiſt, or rather afford no hold to, infection, he entertains a great, and, from experience, juſt idea. An additional recommendation this to the decency and the comfort of that charming quality, I had almoſt ſaid, virtue, the concomitant of civiliſation. That the moſt unciviliſed people are the moſt dirty, will not, I believe, be controverted; and, if the converſe of the propoſition be equally true, let it not be forgotten by the travellers in *France*. ANGLUS *.

*** Having the ſame opinion with our correſpondent of "this Conſummate Philanthropiſt," and of "the glorious poſſibility of the Engliſh

* The late JOHN WARNER, D. D. See Note, p. 143.

character;

character; our printer (Mr. Nichols, in Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet) has undertaken to receive ſubſcriptions for this purpoſe till the end of June; before which period ſome reſpectable bankers will be requeſted to aſſiſt this laudable propoſal. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Baſinghall-ſtreet, June* 20.

TO evince my approbation of erecting a MONUMENT to commemorate the God-like actions of the *living* HOWARD, I incloſe a draught for ten guineas, to be appropriated to that DESIGN.

Perſuaded as I am, that his character and writings will ſurvive the moſt durable monument of friendſhip; yet ſuch an example of approbation appears to me calculated to promote many beneficial purpoſes, though it cannot augment the zeal of this amiable man in the purſuit of leſſening human miſery. Public approbation of private and public virtues, whilſt it acknowledges a debt due to intrinſic merit, reflects the higeſt honour on the community; for to reward virtue is a pleaſing proof of its prevalence; and that it does prevail, the MONUMENT of HOWARD will teſtify.

Virtue,

Virtue, whether ſhining in the public walks of life, or emitting the ſoft rays of human benevolence in the dungeons of miſery, will ever obtain its own reward beyond all the powers of ſculpture; but to exhibit that evidence to the publick, to excite emulation in virtuous purſuits, and to induce ſpectators to go and do likewiſe, nothing ſeems more conducive than a MONUMENT to HOWARD.

The preſent moment, during his abſence in TURKEY, is the moſt proper to accompliſh ſuch a DESIGN. With goodneſs of heart he unites exemplary humility; and a perfection of mind, rarely equalled, is veiled by a modeſty that ſhuns praiſe and adulation; but the public applauſe which is due to great and virtuous actions cannot be ungrateful to the God-like breaſt of HOWARD.

Suppoſe therefore the firſt FIVE perſons who ſubſcribe TEN GUINEAS each, or upwards, be appointed a Committee to carry ſuch a DESIGN into execution; which Committee may be afterwards augmented, by ſelecting from the ſubſcribers at large, ſuch perſons whoſe taſte and abilities may further aſſiſt in *deſigning* a MONUMENT to HOWARD.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

P. S.

P. S. If this paper be thought worthy of inſertion in the Gentleman's Magazine, I have no objection to its publication; nor have I any to being appointed to receive ſubſcriptions with any banker or bankers, further to inſure ſucceſs.

As there are many circumſtances ſingular in the conduct of HOWARD, which tend to his ſecurity, beſides *cleanlineſs*, I thought of adding ſome outlines of his hiſtory: but, fearful of diverting the public attention from the ſubject of a monument, I have refrained from ſuch addition, though, would it prove acceptable, I could perhaps prepare a little eſſay for a ſubſequent Magazine, and am, reſpectfully, J. C. LETTSOM.

*** We thankfully accept the offers of this truly benevolent correſpondent; and ſhall be obliged to him for his propoſed communication. Subſcriptions for the MONUMENT to HOWARD will now be received by Meſſrs. GOSLINGS, bankers, Fleet-ſtreet; Dr. LETTSOM, Baſinghall-ſtreet; and J. NICHOLS, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; till the laſt day of September: by which time, it is hoped, a ſufficient fund will be raiſed. If our expectations are diſappointed, the ſubſcriptions ſhall then be punctually returned. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Hermitage, near Bath, July 2.*

THOUGH it has been my lot *(I will not ſay my happy lot)* to have lived with, and converſed much among, what are generally called the *great men* of this nation, yet I conſider the greateſt honour I have received, during a long and chequered life, to be a viſit made me *en perſonne* by Mr. HOWARD; his *unſolicited* name as a ſubſcriber to a poor performance of mine; and a preſent of his immortal deeds; deeds ſo fraught with benevolence, and told with ſuch modeſty, humility, and philanthropy, that he, who can read them without feeling a reverential awe for the *doer*, muſt be unworthy of the name of man. I therefore ſend you a draft on Meſſrs. Hoares for one guinea, that I may contribute my mite towards the erection of a ſtatue to immortalize THE PERSON of Mr. HOWARD; his virtues and his writings will immortalize his name. I am ſorry to ſay it is inconvenient for me to do more; yet, rather than the work ſhould not be carried into immediate execution, while the modeſt object of it is abroad, you may call upon me for nine more; for who would

not put themſelves to ſome inconvenience to render reſpect to the memory (as Dr. LETTSOM juſtly ſtyles him) of the GOD-LIKE HOWARD? One ſtately tree in my garden has long ſince borne his name on its rind: and may the hand wither, like its leaves in Autumn, who dares to eraſe it! Yours, &c. POLYXENA *.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 14.

OF the propoſal, ſuggeſted by your ingenious and benevolent correſpondent ANGLUS, to erect a ſtatue in honour of Mr. HOWARD, I moſt cordially approve; and where is to be found a man of ſenſe and virtue that will not ſay the ſame? Stateſmen are the corruption, and heroes the deſtroyers, of the human ſpecies; but Mr. HOWARD is, in the nobleſt and moſt unequivocal ſenſe of the word, their preſerver. I can myſelf feel the importance of his ſervices more than the generality of his readers, as, from motives not quite diſſimilar from his own, I have been long accuſtomed to viſit priſons, and perform, now and

* The late PHILIP THICKNESSE, Eſq.

then,

then, thoſe offices of charity which are too much neglected even by wiſe and good men, and which, if I had not been writing on a ſubject endeared to me by long and ſolemn reflexion, I ſhould not have preſumed to mention concerning myſelf.

ANGLUS ſeems to call upon your readers in general, not merely for approbation, but aſſiſtance. In what manner then does he mean to aſſiſt? for it is a righteous cauſe, and my heart is with it. On Mr. HOWARD himſelf it were a panegyric to expatiate in that language which truth itſelf would warrant. Argument and perſuaſion are anticipated by the general and juſt celebrity he has attained; and it ſeems to me, that merely to propoſe the ſtatue is ſufficient to ſecure the concurrence of thoſe who reverence the character of Mr. HOWARD: but as to the penurious and the unfeeling I muſt ſay, with a little accommodation of Salluſt, *verba viris* virtutem *non addere.* In the preſent ſtate of things, I can only requeſt to be put down as a ſubſcriber, and to be conſidered as a moſt ſincere well-wiſher.

S. PARR.

Mr. URBAN. *Statfold, July* 11.

WITHIN the laſt three hours I have received my Gentleman's Magazine for June; and, while warm from the impreſſion of ſome articles which have caught my eye, I ſit down to ſhew that, ſenſible as I am (with Mr. Thickneſſe, ſee before, p. 160) that the good I do in the world is but inconſiderable, I am at leaſt a well-*wiſher* to goodneſs, and forward to add my poor teſtimony of approbation to thoſe who have arrived at an exalted degree of it. In this view, I commit to your care a draught for ten guineas, as my contribution to the propoſed monument for that man who (as we are told was done by the Founder of the religion of which it ſhould ſeem Mr. HOWARD is a catholic and large-minded member) goes about doing good. I hope, and am perſuaded, there are far too many perſons who would be in haſte to ſtand forward on ſuch an occaſion, and who get your Miſcellany the moment it comes out, to leave a poſſibility of me, at this diſtance, being one of the firſt five propoſed by Dr. LETTSOM, for a Committee; to compoſe which

which, it would ſeem, none are proper perſons but reſidents about the metropolis, and who have a knowledge of the arts of deſign *, which I am not ſo happy as to be poſſeſſed of.

Yours, &c. S. P. WOLFERSTAN.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

IT affords me infinite pleaſure that my valuable friend, Dr. LETTSOM, has ſeriouſly aided your god-like propoſal of erecting a ſtatue for Mr. HOWARD; as I am certain public and honourable diſtinctions to the ſuperior excellent muſt be deeply impreſſed upon minds diſpoſed to promote private and public good, and that ſome ſuch perſons will become uſefully active in ſociety; and though in a century there will hardly be an HOWARD, yet actions may be performed that may endear other characters to the community. GOD grant that many ſuch men may come

* Mr. HICKEY, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. FLAXMAN, Artiſts, about this time, in a moſt liberal and diſintereſted manner, teſtified a great deſire of being favoured with the inſtructions of any of the friends of Mr. Howard, intimately acquainted with his features, in order to furniſh the Committee with a likeneſs of him.

forward, and prove themſelves valuable members of ſociety!

I have depoſited my guinea with Dr. LETTSOM, and recommend to your notice, as a delightful ſpecimen of HOWARD's exalted worth, Mr. Burke's ſpeech at Briſtol Guild. It is the moſt nervous perhaps that was ever penned: I ſpeak from my own feelings.

Yours, &c. W. HAWES.

Extract from Mr. BURKE's *Speech at the* Guildhall *in* Briſtol, 1780.

"I CANNOT name this gentleman (Mr. HOWARD) without remarking, that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has viſited all Europe *,—not to ſurvey the ſumptuouſneſs of palaces, or the ſtatelineſs of temples; not to make accurate meaſurements of the remains of antient grandeur, nor to form a ſcale of the curioſity of

* But now we find that Europe is not a field wide enough for the exertions of his exuberant philanthropy. EDIT.

modern

modern art; not to collect medals, or to collate manuſcripts:—but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hoſpitals; to ſurvey the manſions of ſorrow and pain; to take the gage and dimenſions of miſery, depreſſion, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to viſit the forſaken, and to compare and collate the diſtreſſes of all men in all countries. His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of diſcovery, a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labour is felt, more or leſs, in every country: I hope he will anticipate his final reward, by ſeeing all its effects fully realized in his own. He will receive, not by retail, but in groſs, the reward of thoſe who viſit the priſoner; and he has ſo foreſtalled and monopolized this branch of charity, that there will be, I truſt, little room to merit by ſuch acts of benevolence hereafter."

To the Committee of Subſcribers to the National Deſign of erecting a Statue to Mr. HOWARD.

GENTLEMEN, *St. George's Fields, Aug.* 4.

I HAVE it in contemplation to erect a conſiderable building, in St. George's Fields, in the form of a Creſcent, after a plan drawn by Mr. George Dance. I ſhould be well inclined it ſhould receive the appellation of *Howard's Creſcent*, or any other which you may think moſt conducible to perpetuate a name which does ſuch infinite honour to our country, and to human nature; and to the bearer of which you are ſo very laudably engaged in endeavouring to raiſe a monument of public gratitude. The centre of this Creſcent will be in a line with the Obeliſk in St. George's Fields, and that ſtanding at the top of Bridge-ſtreet, oppoſite to Fleet-market, as you will ſee by the plan * which I have ſent for your inſpection. Now, Gentlemen, it is for you to conſider whether the centre of this Creſcent may not be a proper ſpot on which to erect this monu-

* An engraving of this plan, from a deſign by George Dance, Eſq. was given in the Magazine for September 1786.

ment;

ment; or, if the ſpot of the Obeliſk ſhould be preferred, that erection might be moved to the centre of the Creſcent; and then *Howard's Column*, and *Howard's Creſcent*, would be ſeparated but by ſpace enough to prevent the two objects from being confounded. I am, &c.

JAMES HEDGER.

To Mr. NICHOLS.

DEAR SIR, *Aug.* 7.

I AM well pleaſed at the active part you have taken, along with ſome worthy characters, to ſubſcribe and ſolicit ſubſcriptions to erect a monument of Mr. HOWARD, a man who appears to poſſeſs ſuch magnanimous humanity, that it ſo debaſes me as that I appear contemptible to myſelf. Begging, therefore, I may be allowed to ſubſcribe my mite; I incloſe a check on W. Fuller and Son, value five guineas; and, from the good opinion I have of the proper management, you are welcome to call on me for the like ſum, provided the collection ſhould fall ſhort of expectation. Yours, &c.

B. HAWES.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Sir, *Whiteford-Houſe, Callington, Aug.* 10.

THE very laudable deſign, which I obſerve by the Gentleman's Magazine has been ſet on foot greatly, if not chiefly, through you, of handing down to poſterity the unexampled philanthropy of Mr. Howard, meets my ſincere approbation; and, as I long ſince admired his conduct when he was Sheriff of Bedfordſhire, I beg leave to expreſs my attachment to his character, by adding five guineas to the ſubſcription for erecting a ſtatue to his unremitted exertions for the relief of miſery and diſtreſs.

It was owing to his ideas, and the intercourſe I had with him when Sheriff of Cornwall in the year 1771, that I conceived the deſign of conſtructing a gaol, bridewell, and debtors-ward in this county.—It has ſince been carried into execution; and, I flatter myſelf, the criminals, as well as the publick, are greatly indebted to him for the reſpective benefits reſulting therefrom. I am, Sir, with great eſteem for this opportunity of ſubſcribing myſelf your very obedient humble ſervant. John Call *.

* Afterward Sir John Call, Bart.

To

To the Committee for erecting a Statue to Mr. HOWARD.

GENTLEMEN, *Aug.* 14.

AFTER contributing the trifle which accompanies this letter towards the grateful and generous plan of raiſing a memorial to my worthy Relation (for ſuch I have the honour to ſtyle him) Mr. HOWARD; I beg leave, with great deference to the gentlemen who compoſe the Committee, to offer a thought or two on the ſubject of their propoſal.

Mr. HOWARD appears to me, from my own obſervation, and from all I have heard of him, to be modeſt, and diffident, to an extreme.—Vanity has no ſhare in his compoſition.—His good actions ſpring from native benevolence alone, without a mixture of a wiſh for worldly applauſe.

To ſuch a man, who ſhrinks from public approbation, will not the ſhowy tribute intended to his merits be exquiſitely painful?—Statues are not very uſually erected, in theſe modern times, to

to any perſons (crowned heads excepted) during their lives, more eſpecially when the perſon ſo honoured reſides chiefly near the propoſed ſituation of this elegant memorial.—Should this excellently well-intended Monument give ſo much uneaſineſs to the perſon it commemorates, as to make him avoid the metropolis, which has hitherto been a conſpicuous ſcene of his benevolence; would it not then in vain be wiſhed that the execution of the plan had been deferred until his ideas on the ſubject were at leaſt gueſſed at?

I will hazard one more queſtion.—Suppoſing that the ſums *raiſed* and *to be raiſed* for the ſtatue were to be employed—in alleviating the diſtreſs of priſoners—in rewarding and encouraging proper attendants on their ſouls and bodies—in liberating thoſe confined for ſmall debts—in ſhort, in following up thoſe plans for the welfare of the deſtitute part of mankind which Mr. HOWARD's life and actions have always meant to inculcate; —can there be a doubt of the ſuperior pleaſure which that Friend to mankind would feel, when compared with his ſenſation when he finds, on his return to Britain, an oſtentatious token of gratitude, which can neither extend his fame, or aid the accompliſhment of his deſigns?

It will give me ſincere concern, ſhould I find that my ideas on this ſubject ſhould give offence to a ſet of gentlemen ſo well-intentioned, ſo liberally-minded, as the Committee to whom I addreſs myſelf.—Their candour will, I hope, excuſe a variation in which I am by no means ſingular; ſince the ſame idea has ſtruck many who have peruſed the papers publiſhed on this affair; and among theſe are ſome who ſeem to be well acquainted with the ſentiments of my excellent Relation. I am, Gentlemen, with true reſpect, your devoted humble ſervant, J. P. ANDREWS.

To the HOWARDIAN COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN, *Glaſgow, Aug.* 20.

IN conſequence of your repreſentations in the London prints, a ſubſcription-paper was lately laid upon the table of the Tontine Coffee-room here, with the following preamble: "A ſubſcription having been begun in England for erecting a ſtatue and monument to the honour of John Howard, Eſq. on account of the extraordinary exertions he has made, and is ſtill employed in making, for alleviating the miſeries

ſeries of perſons confined to priſons and dungeons; we, inhabitants of this city, promiſe to pay the ſums annexed to our reſpective ſubſcriptions, for defraying a part of the neceſſary expence, and as a ſmall teſtimony of our high veneration for ſuch uncommon merit."—The ſum already ſubſcribed is ſeventy-four guineas.

We ſhall be glad to find that the liberal deſign you have in view meets with a general concurrence, and to ſee a monument, ſuitable to the merits of a perſon ſo truly excellent, riſe out of the hearts of the whole nation. At the deſire of the gentlemen ſubſcribing, I give you this information; and have the honour to be,

Yours, &c. THOMAS REID.

Obſervations on the Statue for Mr. HOWARD, *and Howardian-Fund for Priſon-Charities and Reforms. Written by Dr.* WARNER.

Aug. 28, 1786.

MANY ſincere admirers of Mr. HOWARD, "*The Friend to every Clime, a Patriot of the World,*" anxious that his tranſcendent philanthropy may not wait for the tardy, and, as it ſhould ſeem, almoſt

moſt unwilling gratitude, of poſthumous acknowledgement from the public, entertain a hope, from a Hint thrown out in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, and ſo nobly improved upon in that for June, that (though he ſeeks not his reward from men) a Statue, as one of the higheſt earthly honours, may be erected to him, to perpetuate the memory of it, before he goes to be rewarded with Heavenly Honours, and during his abſence upon a god-like errand which carries him to Turkey, to try to reſtrain the ravages of the plague. And who knows not with how truly Chriſtian a ſpirit and undaunted courage he, before, went about doing good; how glorioufly he has devoted a great part of his life and property to repeated viſits to moſt of thoſe manſions of miſery and infection, the gaols of Europe; and how many a weary priſoner whom he came unto, has been bound to bleſs him, for the removal of at leaſt ſome horror; for the alleviation of at leaſt ſome anguiſh, which with the iron entered into his ſoul, when it was caſt down and diſquieted within him! Thoſe perſons therefore who, feeling like Men, Chriſtians, and Britons, the exalted merit which does ſo much honour to their nature, their religion, and their country, wiſh to avail themſelves, (that his delicacy may not be hurt,) of the humble poſſeſſor's abſence

abſence for the pleaſure of expreſſing that feeling, in the doing ſomething towards erecting ſuch a monument of public gratitude to *Him*, and of encouragement to virtue as heroic and ſublime, if it be poſſible, in others, at the ſame time forwarding his favourite charities and reforms, are hereby invited, by the Committee of the ſubſcribers to this national deſign, to ſend their contributions to Meſſrs. Goſlings, bankers; Meſſrs. Mildred, Maſterman, and Walker, bankers; Meſſrs. Langſtons, Towgoods, and Amory, bankers; Dr. Lettſom; or to Mr. J. Nichols, Printer, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where the Committee at preſent meet, and will be glad of the correſpondence of any friend to the deſign. They have the pleaſure to ſay, that, in conſequence of the liberal countenance of the public, they have this day funded 500l. three per cent. conſolidated annuities.

Mr. URBAN, *Hertford, Sept.* 5.

I AM one of thoſe perſons who imagined that the propoſal of a ſtatue would rather diſtreſs than pleaſe Mr. HOWARD, whoſe character is, to "do good by ſtealth, and bluſh to find

find it fame." But now that the deſign is too much matured to admit the ſuppoſition of its being dropped, I no longer with-hold my wiſhes for its ſpeedy completion; and I think, after having had tolerable ſucceſs in collecting guineas, you ſhould ſet about collecting words, in order to furniſh a ſuitable inſcription. To make a beginning, I ſend you the following, not with any hopes of its being thought adequate to the occaſion, but that I may provoke others to offer ſomething better:

"JOHANNES HOWARD.
Qualem ſe geſſerit, dicite poſteri.
Hominibus omnia perpeſſis
Quæ ſcelus, carcer, morbus, pauperies
Miſeris congerere poſſunt,
Itineribus, laboribus, conſiliis, pecuniis,
Spreto periculo,
Otio, deliciis, honoribus poſthabitis,
Per orbem terrarum
Opifer eſſe voluit
ILLE HOMO.
Hunc lapidem meritis debitum,
Quæ omnes præter ipſum ſolum agnoſcere amant,
Populares ſibi plaudentes
Peregrinanti apud Turcas poſuerunt, A. D. 1786."

Yours, &c. J. CARR.

*** A SUB-

*** A SUBSCRIBER reſpectfully ſubmits the following hint to the conſideration of the HOWARDIAN COMMITTEE: "The Statue to be erected as a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, if permiſſion for that purpoſe can be obtained from the curators of the church. If permiſſion cannot be obtained, the monument to be placed in a conſpicuous ſituation in Weſtminſter Abbey. The inſcription to be written in Latin, that foreigners, as well as ourſelves, may have the pleaſure to pay their tribute of admiration to his wonderful exertions. The date of his death may be placed afterwards when that event, unlucky for mankind, ſhall happen——

Serus in cœlum redeat; citoque
Lætus interſit populo Britanno!

On his return, a whole-length portrait to be taken of him by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and placed in the dinner-room of the Seſſion's-houſe at the Old-Bailey. From this picture, a mezzotinto and engraving may be taken, that it may be in the power of every one, who thinks highly of his zeal and benevolence, to have in their cloſets, at no great expence, a repreſentation of a man who has deſerved ſo greatly of humanity."

To

To Dr. LETTSOM.

SIR, *Craven-ſtreet, Strand, Sept.* 20.

AS Governors of the "*Society for the Relief and Diſcharge of Perſons impriſoned for ſmall Debts*," we requeſt you to forward the incloſed twelve guineas, in approbation of your excellent propoſal, for erecting a Statue to the honour of Mr. HOWARD, and to promote a permanent fund for the comfort of poor priſoners. To your heart it may afford a peculiar ſatisfaction, to have this ſmall addition of our names to your liſt of ſubſcribers. We readily embrace this opportunity to aſſure you, that, having frequently been eye-witneſſes of complicated diſtreſs, on viſiting not only the priſons in and about the metropolis, but alſo many of the far-diſtant county gaols, where miſery ſtill more abounds; and having, in conſequence, felt very much for the unhappy ſufferers; we are fully impreſſed with the propriety of the deſign, and wiſh to ſee it ſo executed, as to perpetuate in the moſt reſpectable manner the memory of a truly honeſt man; whom we can-

not but conſider as a Patriot in the nobleſt ſenſe of the word, and a Philanthropiſt of the higheſt order. Were the free, the rich, and the happy, of our countrymen, to have heard but half the tales of woe which have come to our ears, or to have beheld a few of thoſe ſcenes of miſery to which our ſituation has often painfully introduced us, no farther argument could be needed, to ſtimulate their pity; they would be eager to encourage a plan, which muſt always reflect a dignity on the public gratitude and humanity of Great-Britain. Indeed, Sir, ſuch trials of compaſſion as reſult from the *actual ſurvey* of ſorrow in impriſonment are alone wanting to affect the moſt thoughtleſs voluptuary, or to melt down the hardeſt heart.

From our own experience, therefore, of Mr. HOWARD's peculiar merits, no leſs than as a juſt tribute to his praiſe, we ſincerely hope that all who can, will chearfully contribute their ſhare, both towards the erection of the *Statue* propoſed, and to eſtabliſh a continual *Fund of Charity* for the benefit of friendleſs priſoners; which latter good work, to the mind of HOWARD, will certainly be received as the higheſt of gratifications.

"To honour *our country*,—do honour to *him*."

We

We are, Sir, with great eſteem, your much obliged, and obedient humble ſervants,

	l.	s.	d.
Sir Robert Taylor, Bart. —	2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Markham — —	1	1	0
Rev. Richard Harriſon —	1	1	0
William Townſend, Eſq. —	1	1	0
Robert Mangles, Eſq. —	2	2	0
Mr. Dawes — —	1	1	0
Spontaneous * (as promiſed) —	2	2	0
James Neild — —	2	2	0

Dr. LETTSOM's Answer.

YOUR pathetic letter, incloſing a generous ſubſcription of twelve guineas toward the *Howardian Fund*, afforded me ſingular ſatisfaction, in experiencing the approbation of gentlemen of ſuch diſtinguiſhed characters. At the ſame time, the intereſt which you take in every thing that may contribute to leſſen the diſtreſſes of our fellow-creatures, and the feeling manner in which you have related them, moves me to ſympathize with you over the ſcenes of miſery to which your ſituation has often painfully introduced you; and, wiſhing to unite with you in

* The Rev. Weeden Butler.

your humane endeavours, accept my draft of ten guineas, and conſider me as an annual ſubſcriber of two guineas, for the relief and diſcharge of perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts.

London, Sept. 22. J. C. LETTSOM.

To the HOWARDIAN COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN, *Oxon, Oct.* 4.

THE noble plan, and the very liberal ſubſcription, ſo honourable to the publick, as well as to Mr. HOWARD, for the purpoſe of perpetuating the memory of his ſuperlatively tranſcendent virtue, demand from the friends of humanity, every ſort of encouragement and ſupport. It is in the power of the univerſities, and has long been the practice of the univerſity of Oxford, to confer various honours, not merely of a temporary, but of a laſting nature, on highly meritorious objects: it is alſo in their power to raiſe or promote ſubſcriptions. That they will be negligent upon the preſent great occaſion in the performance of either of theſe two things, is not to be imagined; and with reſpect to the latter, whenever the

the ſuperiors of this place, as is proper, ſhall ſet the example, or even without their authority, if it can be ſuppoſed that they will long be inattentive, the mite of a private member ſhall be very chearfully contributed. There is, however, a third reſpect, in which, perhaps, more than in any other, you may juſtly expect the countenance of a learned body: and this concerns a matter which is indiſpenſably neceſſary to the plan. Every reader's mind muſt advert to *the inſcription*, eſpecially as all have agreed that its compoſition ought to be in Latin. The hints of learned correſpondents on the ſort of compoſition have not yet been made public: but, if it could be maintained that the higheſt antiquity, both Greek and Roman, is not in favour of metrical compoſion, this ſpecies muſt ſtill be allowed to poſſeſs two material advantages over any other; a greater liberty of conciſe expreſſion, and its well-known aid to the future recollection of the reader. As an eſſay, pleaſe to accept the following:

Qui ſpectes, ſcias hæc. Intravi ergaſtula tetra
  Ultrò, ægras hominum res miſeratus homo.
Continuò laribus ceſſit fœdiſſima turba,
  Paupertas, curæ, morbus, et illuvies.
Quin procul à patriâ, ſi quid labor iſte juvaret,
  Ibam funeſtos PESTE per hoſpes agros.

Intereà hæc Britones vivo mihi Dædala ſigna
Conſtituére. Homo ſis: neſcio plura. Abeas.
M DCC LXXXVI[I].

OXONIENSIS.

*** The Letters here given are a few only of thoſe which appeared on the ſubject in the Magazine. Subſcriptions, mean time, poured in rapidly, till the beginning of November 1786; when the zeal of the publick was checked by the following correſpondence:

"*Newington-Green, Nov.* 3, 1786.

"DR. PRICE preſents his reſpects to Dr. Lettſom; and requeſts his attention to the following copy of part of a letter wich he has juſt received from Mr. Howard. He hopes it will engage Dr. Lettſom and the other gentlemen belonging to the Committee for erecting a monument in honour of Mr. Howard, to give up this deſign, and to apply the whole money ſubſcribed to the fund for priſon charities and reforms. But ſhould they not conſent to this, Dr. Price will think himſelf bound to publiſh, for the information of the publick, the letter he has received; and to employ every other method in his power to prevent a deſign from being carried into execution,

ecution, which he knows will hurt Mr. Howard extremely."

Copy of Part of a Letter from Mr. HOWARD *to Dr.* PRICE, *dated from the Lazaretto at* VENICE, *October* 13, 1786.

——— "MY difficulties have hitherto left me in poſſeſſion of my uſual reſolution and calm ſpirits. But, alas! now, ſince the receipt of my letters from London, they have forſaken me, and I can hardly lift up my head.—Could not my friends have prevented this ſad event? Can nothing now be done? To a ſtatue or public picture I have a great diſlike. When deſired ſometime ago to ſit for the latter, I declared my averſion to it.—Any advertiſement you will put into the papers with my name, againſt this deſign, I will confirm. That long friendſhip with you, which I eſteem my honour and happineſs, muſt make you fully acquainted with my temper. I will have no buſt; nor will I ever ſit for any picture, &c. &c.

"P. S. My trueſt, and beſt, and moſt intimate friends have, I ſee, by the papers, been ſo kind as not to ſubſcribe to what you ſo juſtly term a haſty meaſure. Indeed, indeed, if nothing can

be done, (I ſpeak from my heart,) never was a poor creature more dragged into public view. Yet I have my hope, that ſome happy expedient will occur to you."

A Second Letter from Dr. PRICE *to Dr.* LETTSOM.

"DEAR SIR,

"I HAVE received with pleaſure your letter, and return you thanks for your attention and candour. I know ſo well the delicacy of Mr. Howard's feelings, and the purity of his views, as to be aſſured, that a perſeverance in the deſign to erect, in any form, a ſtatue or monument in honour of him, would be a diſcouragement and puniſhment to him. He has authorized me to endeavour to prevent ſuch a meaſure; but I am glad to learn, from the letter with which you have favoured me, that I need not give myſelf any farther trouble. The eſtabliſhment of a fund for priſon charities and reforms muſt, I apprehend, give him pleaſure; and he will probably (ſhould a kind Providence continue to protect him till his return about Chriſtmas next) be very ready to give his advice and aſſiſtance with reſpect to the beſt method of carrying ſuch a deſign into execution.

execution. But I fear he will not admit of its being called the *Howardian Fund*. It would undoubtedly be beſt, as you obſerve, to preſerve the principal of this fund, and to apply only the intereſt. The chief objection to this, ſeems to be the ſmallneſs of the capital, and conſequently the inſufficiency of the intereſt to give any conſiderable relief; but it may be well hoped, that the capital will in time become much larger than it is.

With great regard, I am, dear Sir,
Your very obedient, and humble ſervant,
RICHARD PRICE."

Newington-Green, Nov. 8, 1786.

Copy of Part of a Second Letter received by Dr. PRICE *from Mr.* HOWARD, *dated at the Lazaretto in* VENICE, *Oct.* 23, 1786.

"I KNOW my friend will excuſe me for writing ſo ſoon after my laſt letter, in which I deſired he would ſee Mr. Tatnall, and told him, that I would confirm whatever he and Mr. Tatnall would adverti ſe, in order to prevent the deſign of erecting a ſtatue or monument from going on. I know not who firſt propoſed this in the Magazine,

zine, for I ſaw but few people at Rome; but this I am ſure of, that he knew little of my diſpoſition: for my requeſt to my executors was, not to exceed ten pounds in my burial; and that my tomb ſhould be only a plain ſlip of marble placed under my Henrietta's, in Cardington church, with this inſcription:

"JOHN HOWARD, died .... aged ....
My Hope is in CHRIST."

And as I knew I was going on a dangerous enterprize, my laſt words to the ſervant I left at Cardington were, a renewal of my requeſt reſpecting my burial and tomb; that my executor (and my ſon) might know, that my mind was fixed and unaltered.—I am, indeed, vexed and depreſſed, humbled and abaſed, by this affair. Surely, the Committee will, at my earneſt requeſt, poſtpone their deſign till my death; and then, perhaps, the preſent enthuſiaſm will be over, reaſon will take place, and my *dying* requeſt not to be thus noticed will have ſome weight. I truly am very undeſerving of ſuch encomiums; I bleſs God! I know myſelf too well to receive the leaſt degree of pleaſure from them. I now ſee my path ſtrewed with thorns, and that it requires a far ſuperior wiſdom to my own, to act a wife, honourable, and proper part. I am happy to have ſuch friends in whom I can confide."

To

To CHARLES DILLY, Esq.

"SIR, *Venice Lazaretto, Oct.* 30, 1786.

"I FEAR you think your wandering friend loſt; but when I was at Conſtantinople, I thought I might gain uſeful information if I performed quarantine, ſo altered my plan of coming by land to Vienna; and as I preferred a foul bill of health, from Salonica, &c. I came to Smyrna; but being by the equinoctial and contrary winds toſſed about two months, I came here only ten days ago; ſo have yet thirty-two days confinement. I am pretty well, having my uſual calm, ſteady ſpirits; yet my apartment very cold, and very offenſive. I ſhall to-morrow try the waſhing my dirty walls with lime ſlacked in boiling water. I propoſe re-viſiting the priſons and hoſpitals at Venice, then proceeding to Trieſte to ſee the Emperor's Lazaretto; ſo to Vienna and Holland, where I have ſent ſome of my plans to be engraved; but, what with the winter German-roads, and ſnows, it muſt be four or five months before I can get to England; though I am much wanted, having the will, and being in truſt for the late Sir Lionel Vane Fletcher, of Hutton-hall, Cumberland. Soon after my arrival I go to Ireland,

as

as I have repeatedly promiſed ſome of the members who write to me relative to their priſons, &c.

"It is with real concern I ſee by the papers, as well as by letters, what is going forward in London; it mortifies, humbles, and diſtreſſes me; perſons far over-rate my performance; and even what is in our beſt?—a miſerable alloy of folly and ſin; many things plead for me againſt ſuch a meaſure; a private man, a Diſſenter, peculiarities in diet, &c. diſlike to ſhew and parade;—when publicly deſired to ſit for my picture, not a moment did I heſitate in ſhewing my averſion to it.—I know myſelf too well to take any pleaſure in ſuch undeſerved praiſe; the gentlemen will, I hope, defer every thing till my death, when, perhaps, my dying requeſt, and abated zeal of the Committee, will avail. I am, &c. &c. JOHN HOWARD.

"P. S. I ſhall ſee my guard fumigate well this letter, that you need not be apprehenſive of any danger from it: yet, when I was at Scio, two families had the plague, which was attributed to the receipt of a letter *."

A GE-

* In p. 144, of this volume, a letter from JOHN HOWARD, Eſq. to the Author is noticed; but unfortunately this letter is miſlaid. It contained his ſentiments of ſatisfaction, on relinquiſhing the execution of the intended monument; and in another letter, he writes to the Author, "It would even be more difficult for *you* to conceive, than for me to expreſs, the pleaſure

A GENERAL Meeting of the ſubſcribers was, in conſequence of theſe letters, convened, on the 22d of November; which was attended by ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed eminence for literature and taſte. Alderman BOYDELL, himſelf an admirable judge and encourager of real merit, was, with univerſal approbation, requeſted to take the chair; when JOHN NICHOLS, Eſq. to whoſe indefatigable zeal the Howardian Fund had been infinitely indebted, explained in a very ſatisfactory manner the riſe and progreſs of the buſineſs, from the original propoſal for it in the Magazine to its then preſent ſtate of national importance. "It was a teſtimony to Virtue," he ſaid, "that formed an honourable feature of the preſent age; and he had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing enrolled in the liſt of ſubſcribers names of the firſt conſequence in rank, and every honourable diſtinction. He found it his duty, however, to ſubmit to the meeting ſome extracts of letters from Mr. HOWARD to his friends in London, expreſſive of his

pleaſure I experienced on the receipt of your kind letter.——I will only ſay, that I am truly ſenſible of your unwearied goodneſs to me, and that I am &c."

unwil-

unwillingneſs to permit a likeneſs of himſelf to be taken. On this head, he could only ſuggeſt a hope that Mr. HOWARD would yet ſee the ſingular honour intended to be paid to Virtue in his perſon in its proper point of view, by diſtinguiſhing between the requeſt of an individual, and the collective voice of a community." Mr. NICHOLS informed the meeting, "that the ſubſcription at that time amounted to 1418l. 17s. 6d. out of which 1000l. Conſolidated Annuities had been purchaſed in the names of Dr. LETTSOM, Dr. WARNER, and himſelf, as truſtees for the Howardian-Fund." He then proceeded to move the following reſolutions; which were all agreed to.

I. That, as many of the reſpectable and illuſtrious perſons who have ſubſcribed to this deſign are ſtill out of town, the election of a Committee be poſtponed till the ſecond Wedneſday after the meeting of Parliament.

II. That, with the produce of the ſubſcriptions, 500l. more Three per Cent. Conſolidated Annuities be bought, in the names of the Truſtees of the 1000l. already bought in that ſtock.

III. That

III. That it has been, as far this meeting conceives, the intention of every ſubſcriber, to promote a monument of public gratitude to Mr. Howard's unexampled virtues, in ſuch a manner as ſhould not be offenſive to his private feelings.

IV. That, as there is a great difference between the requeſt of an individual and that of a community, there is room to hope that Mr. Howard may, upon due conſideration, overcome the repugnance teſtified in letters to ſeveral of his friends (and by them communicated to the meeting) to the objects propoſed by this ſubſcription, and conſent that a grateful community may, by erecting a ſtatue to him, do itſelf the honour of ſhewing that it is not unworthy of ſuch a member.

V. That, as the idea of a Fund for Priſon-Charities and Reforms, ſhould it be liberally encouraged by the publick, promiſes to be productive of the moſt ſalutary conſequences, the ſubſcription continue open under the title of THE HOWARDIAN FUND.

VI. That the thanks of this meeting are unanimouſly given to the Gentlemen who have hitherto conducted this buſineſs; and to Mr. Alderman BOYDELL, for his impartiality in the chair.

IN

IN the next month, Mr. Howard himſelf addreſſed the following letter to the original promoters of the plan.

" GENTLEMEN, *Vienna, Dec.* 15, 1786.

" I SHALL ever think it an honour to have my weak endeavours approved by ſo many reſpectable perſons, who devote their time, and have ſo generouſly ſubſcribed towards a fund for relieving priſoners and reforming priſons. But to the erecting a monument, permit me, in the moſt fixed and unequivocal manner, to declare my repugnancy to ſuch a deſign, and that the execution of it will be a puniſhment to me; it is therefore, Gentlemen, my particular and earneſt requeſt, that ſo diſtinguiſhed a mark of me may *for ever* be laid aſide. With great regard, I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

" JOHN HOWARD."

AT

AT a General Meeting of the Subſcribers, Jan. 13, 1787, it was Reſolved,

That a Committee be appointed, to conſider what is proper to be done farther in the buſineſs of the ſubſcription; that the Committee conſiſt of twenty-five, of whom three may act as a quorum; and that the following Gentlemen be the Committee, to be continued till the firſt day of June next; againſt which time they are deſired to form a plan, to be laid before a General Meeting, for carrying the purpoſes of the ſubſcription moſt effectually in execution.

Marquis of Carmarthen,
Earl of Carliſle,
Earl of Warwick,
Lord Romney,
Lord Rivers,
Lord Duncannon,
The Hon. Philip Puſey,
Sir T. Dyke Ackland, Bart.
Sir John St. Aubyn, Bt.
Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bt.
Sir George O. Paul, Bt.
Sir Joſhua Reynolds,
Alderman Boydell,
Alderman Skinner,
Dr. Parr,
Philip Yorke, Eſq.
James Martin, Eſq.

John Call, Eſq.	Dr. Hawes,
William Hayley, Eſq.	Dr. Lettſom,
William Shard, Eſq.	Dr. Warner,
J. Engliſh Dolben, Eſq.	John Nichols, Eſq.

II. Reſolved, in conſequence of a letter from Mr. Howard, dated "Vienna, Dec. 15, 1786," That the erecting of a ſtatue to the honour of that gentleman be, for the preſent, laid aſide.

WITH the public at large, the original idea ſeemed ſtill to preponderate; and the ſubject was very ſoon thus reſumed in the Magazine:

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 20, 1787.

IT is with no common degree of ſatisfaction that I expreſs my approbation of the activity ſhewn by the original projectors of the plan for erecting a ſtatue to Mr. HOWARD; my admiration of the generoſity and gratitude diſplayed by the ſubſcribers; and the triumphs of my own unfeigned, though circumſcribed benevolence, at the juſt and ſplendid diſtinctions which have been paid to the virtues of the moſt benevolent among

among the ſons of men. I hope that you will be able to purſue the deſign of eſtabliſhing a permanent fund for good purpoſes, without abandoning the original idea of doing a perſonal honour to a good man. To Mr. Howard's extreme delicacy, I truſt that you will not yield. It is my lot, in common with Dr. Taylor and Mr. Bowyer, to love Cornelius Nepos for better reaſons than the graces of his ſtyle. Let me apply to Mr. Howard what he ſays of Atticus, "Quamdiu adfuit, ne qua ſibi ſtatua poneretur, reſtitit; abſens prohibere non potuit. Itaque aliquot Pnyce & Pœcile, locis ſanctiſſimis poſuerunt."

With ſuch a precedent in view, perſiſt reſolutely in the purpoſe of doing juſtice to Mr. Howard's great virtues, though the manner of doing it be in oppoſition to his mere will. Reflection, I am ſure, will correct the wrong ſuggeſtions of ſenſibility; and Mr. Howard will at laſt reſpect that deciſion which he is unable to controul.

I ſee not, Mr. Urban, how this letter can be of any uſe to the cauſe. I wrote it merely to tell you what I think, and what I wiſh; but you are at liberty to publiſh it, if the publication is likely to do the ſmalleſt good. In my own opinion, a

liſt of the ſubſcribers will be a more efficacious and a more honourable plea for the propriety of erecting a ſtatue, than could be furniſhed by a writer who poſſeſſed at once the pen of a JOHNSON and the heart of a HOWARD.

Yours, &c. S. P.

IN February Mr. HOWARD again thus addreſſed the ſubſcribers:

"MY LORDS, and GENTLEMEN,

"YOU are entitled to all the gratitude I can expreſs for the teſtimony of approbation you have intended me, and I am truly ſenſible of the honour done me; but at the ſame time you muſt permit me to inform you, that I cannot, without violating all my feelings, conſent to it, and that the execution of your deſign would be a cruel puniſhment to me: It is therefore my earneſt requeſt, that thoſe friends, who wiſh my happineſs and future comfort in life, would withdraw their names from the ſubſcription, and that the execution of your deſign may be laid aſide for ever.

"I ſhall always think the reforms now going on in ſeveral of the gaols of this kingdom, and which I hope will become general, the greateſt honour, and the moſt ample reward, I can poſſibly receive.

"I muſt farther inform you, I cannot permit the fund, which in my abſence, and without my conſent, hath been called the *Howardian Fund*, to go in future by that name; and that I will have no concern in the diſpoſal of the money ſubſcribed; my ſituation and various purſuits rendering it impoſſible for me to pay any attention to ſuch a general plan, which can only be carried into due effect in particular diſtricts, by a conſtant attention and a conſtant reſidence. I am,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your obedient and faithful humble ſervant,

"JOHN HOWARD.

"*London, Feb.* 16, 1787."

AT a ſubſequent Meeting of the Committee, March 2, 1787, it was Reſolved,

I. That Mr. HOWARD's refuſing to let the ſubſcribers do an honour to themſelves, in erecting a ſtatue to him, was an event to be apprehended, as, in the very firſt hint of this buſineſs which was given to the publick, it was foretold that, if it could not be executed before his return (which was impoſſible, for want of a likeneſs), Mr. HOWARD would certainly prevent it: but ſtill that there can be no cauſe to regret the having made an endeavour, which even in its failure has proved a ſtriking memorial of his merit, by convincing the world that his modeſty, like his other virtues, exceeds the common ſcale of human excellence.

II. That it is now neceſſary to call a General Meeting of the ſubſcribers much earlier than the Firſt of June, to which day the laſt meeting at preſent ſtands adjourned. And a General Meeting is hereby ſummoned for Monday, March 12, at ſeven in the evening preciſely, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand; when the Committee propoſe

propoſe to ſubmit to the meeting, whether it will not be proper to acquaint the ſubſcribers, by public advertiſement, that every gentleman who chuſes to withdraw his name may have his money returned, on giving or ſending a written order, within a time to be limited, to the perſon to whom it was paid; and that all ſuch ſums as ſhall not be ſo ſent for be conſidered as intruſted to the diſpoſal of the Committee, in ſuch way as may be judged moſt congenial to the original purpoſes of the ſubſcription, ſubject to the final approbation of a General Meeting.

AT the General Meeting on the 12th of March, the reſolutions of the Committee were confirmed; and it was farther Reſolved,

That, the erection of a ſtatue being now impracticable, it becomes neceſſary to inform the ſubſcribers, by public advertiſement (which is hereby done), that every one who chuſes it may have their ſubſcription returned, on giving or ſending a written order, any time between the 31ſt of March and the 31ſt of May, to

the perſon to whom it was paid. And that all ſuch ſums as ſhall not be demanded back on or before the 31ſt of May next be conſidered as intruſted to the diſpoſal of the Committee, for the following purpoſes: 1. To ſtrike a medal in honour of the great Philanthropiſt; the obverſe, a Priſon-ſcene, with ſome ſuch words as theſe, THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN TO THE VISITOR OF PRISONS; the reverſe, this inſcription from the latter part of Xenophon's Oration upon Ageſilaus (unleſs a better ſhall be ſuggeſted in time *):

ΤΟΥ ΜΕΝ ΣΩΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΙΚΟΝΑ ΣΤΗΣΑΣΘΑΙ ΑΠΕΧΕΤΩ, ΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΥΤΩ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΔΩΡΕΙΣΘΑΙ ΘΕΛΟΝΤΩΝ· ΤΗΣ ΔΕ ΨΥΧΗΣ ΟΥΔΕΠΟΤΕ ΕΠΑΥΕΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΑ ΔΙΑΠΟΝΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ †.

* "There is no inſcription fitter for a medal, in my opinion, than a quotation that, beſides its aptneſs, has ſomething in it lofty and ſublime; for ſuch a one ſtrikes in with the natural greatneſs of the ſoul, and produces a high idea of the perſon or action it celebrates, which is one of the principal deſigns of a medal." ADDISON on Medals.

† Which is in Engliſh nearly this:

"*He would indeed have no image of his perſon, though many were deſirous to erect it in honour of him; but he never ceaſed forming by labour of love exquiſite monuments of his mind.*"

A copy

A copy of the medal in ſilver to be given to every ſubſcriber of five guineas or upwards; and one in bronze to every ſubſcriber under that ſum.—2. The remainder of the ſubſcription to be applied to the relief of priſoners for ſmall debts, or any other priſon-charities.

To Mr. NICHOLS.

"Dear Sir, *March* 8, 1787.

"THE Committee have acted with perfect propriety in yielding to the laſt letter from Mr. Howard; and they ſtate their reaſons in a clear and ſatisfactory manner. The paſſage from Xenophon is very appoſite, and I wiſh not to ſee it diſturbed in its claims by any competition. I am ſorry to read the tawdry tranſlation in your paper which I yeſterday received, and the other contents of which I read with great pleaſure. Let me beg leave to ſuggeſt two doubts about the Engliſh.—Can it be ſaid, that the People of England ſtruck this medal? Does not the word People imply ſomething done by the aggregate of a community aſſembled, and acting in a public

a public capacity? I think the word applied improperly; but my great objection is, that the name of Mr. HOWARD is omitted; and I hold the inſertion of it to be indiſpenſably neceſſary on every principle of taſte. I am, Dear Sir,

"Your obedient ſervant, S. PARR."

To the HOWARDIAN *London Committee.*

"GENTLEMEN, *Glaſgow, March* 12, 1787.

"JOHN HOWARD, Eſq. having by a public letter declined the honour of the ſtatue which was lately intended him; and having declined alſo a concern with any pecuniary fund to go by his name; the Gentlemen here who contributed the ſum lately remitted you by Mr. Patrick Wilſon, have appointed us to apply to you in order that the money may be returned; it being now their intention to beſtow it towards the building of a Public Infirmary in this city, which object is at preſent carrying on by ſubſcription.

We are, Gentlemen, in the name of the Glaſgow ſubſcribers to Mr. HOWARD's ſtatue,

"Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

"THO. REID,

"ALEXANDER OSWALD,

"PAT. WILSON."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *London, June* 27, 1787.

WHEN it was firſt propoſed to commemorate the good actions of the PRISON HOWARD by a monument of national gratitude, I publicly expreſſed my ſentiments in favour of it, and cordially devoted my endeavours to effect it. Illuſtrious as the occaſion was, little did I then conceive that upwards of SIX HUNDRED perſons of the firſt character would have liberally patronized it; for, let it be recorded to the honour of the Britiſh kingdoms, and of ſome reſpectable foreigners, that within the ſpace of a few weeks nearly ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS were ſubſcribed, and the greater part of it placed out to intereſt.

The primary idea of doing honour to the virtues of HOWARD, and to the philanthropy of mankind, was, by erecting a ſtatue, during his viſit in diſtant countries, to the dungeons of miſery and confinement. This proved impracticable, as no likeneſs of him was ever taken, but in the heart

heart of friendſhip, and in the gratitude of the priſoner. On his return to his native country, his abſolute refuſal of the national honour put an end to the original deſign.

Gratitude, the active paſſion of a liberal mind, when excited, is not to be extinguiſhed. A reſolution was adopted, to expreſs by MEDAL what was denied to a ſtatue; and thereby the deficiency of elegance was compenſated by the acquiſition of permanency.

Had a ſtatue been erected, it muſt have been in or near the metropolis, which diſtant ſubſcribers (who, to their honour be it remembered, were more deſirous of exerciſing philanthropy than of gratifying curioſity) might never have ſeen; but a MEDAL, which every ſubſcriber is entitled to, will bring to their houſes and families, what they before poſſeſſed in their hearts—PITY TO THE CAPTIVE; and thus diffuſe widely the ſpirit of benevolence.

The execution of a MEDAL will be attended with another advantage of conſiderable importance—it will occaſion but a ſmall expence.

When

When the fund was inſtituted, my expectations were ſanguine; I entertained an hope, that by its judicious application, and the humane ſyſtem which the ſubſcribers might ſome time be enabled to adopt, the ſpirit of true charity would be more and more diffuſed, till Beneficence ſhould triumph over Miſery: and as by far the majority of them have not withdrawn their ſubſcriptions, Hope is not depreſſed. I truſt that this fund will never be annihilated; but, by accumulation, augment the channels of beneficence.

The number and rank of the ſubſcribers, if formed into a regular ſociety, might be productive of the moſt ſalutary benefits to the community. A ſociety conſtituted of a preſident, vice-preſidents, and committees, was a plan I ſuggeſted in writing as ſoon as the ſubſcribers became numerous; and, from the reſources ſtill left in our poſſeſſion, and the generous ſpirit of the nation, I doubt not but ſuch an eſtabliſhment might be formed, as fully to reward the philanthropy of virtue by the mitigation of calamity. I am farther encouraged to hope that ſuch an eſtabliſhment may be accompliſhed, from the ſucceſsful formation of an inſtitution of this kind in Philadelphia, the outlines of which have been tranſmitted to me by Dr. Ruſh of that city; part of whoſe

whoſe letter upon this and another ſubject I here quote:

"To a perſon who rejoices in the extenſion of the empire of humanity, and above all, to a pupil and admirer of the celebrated Mr. HOWARD, the incloſed publication, I am ſure, will be an acceptable communication. The inſtitution has grown out of his excellent "Hiſtory of Priſons," aided, in a ſmall degree, by the pamphlet lately publiſhed * in this city, upon the effects of public puniſhments on criminals and ſociety. The ſociety at preſent conſiſts chiefly of the people called QUAKERS; hence the peculiarity of the ſtyle of ſome of the ſections of the Conſtitution. I have ſent you alſo ſome copies of the Conſtitution of the ſociety for aboliſhing Negro ſlavery, to be diſtributed, agreeably to their directions: Dr. Franklin is preſident of it. We expect to petition our convention next week, to make ſuppreſſion of the African trade in the United States, an eſſential article of the new confederation." (May 18.)

* This excellent pamphlet, which contains many new and ingenious ideas and reflections, is the production of Dr. Ruſh.

What-

Whatever be the determination of the ſubſcribers reſpecting the original Howardian Fund, their confidence in intruſting ſo large a ſum, with no other ſecurity than perſonal character, is gratefully felt, and publicly acknowledged, by all the original propoſers of the plan, and by none more cordially than

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

AT a Meeting of the Committee, Auguſt 24, 1787, the ſtate of the fund was reported, as already noticed p. 145; and at a General Meeting, Sept. 1, it was reſolved unanimouſly,

I. That the following perſons be appointed a Sub-committee, to agree with a proper artiſt, and to ſuperintend the deſign and execution of the MEDAL: Mr. Alderman Boydell, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, John Call, Eſq. William Hayley, Eſq. Dr. Lettſom, Dr. Warner, and John Nichols, Eſq.

II. That the Sub-committee be directed to requeſt His MAJESTY's gracious acceptance of a medal in gold; and alſo that they preſent one in gold

gold to each of the Sovereigns of thoſe dominions, in which any remarkable protection or favour has been ſhewn to Mr. HOWARD; by which this memorial, diminutive as it may appear, will operate extenſively, through every clime and age, to the honour of the object of our admiration, to the glory of our country, and, what is ſtill greater, to the intereſts of humanity *.

III. That a print of the medal be engraved, with proper decorations, under the direction of the Sub-committee; and a copy be preſented to every ſubſcriber.

IV. That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to Mr. Alderman Boydell, for his polite attention to every individual in the courſe of this buſineſs; which, it is now evident, has given general ſatisfaction to a very large majority of the ſubſcribers.

* "Convinc'd, they now contract their vaſt deſign,
"And let their Statue ſhrink into a Coin."

Though the hero's name cannot be oſtenſibly held forth,

"The Medal, faithful to its Charge of Fame,
"Shall bear in Spirit what's deny'd its Frame."

AT

AT another General Meeting, June 9, 1788, it was unanimouſly reſolved,

That this Meeting doth highly approve of the plan humanely propoſed to the public by Mr. Sheriff BLOXAM, for alleviating the diſtreſſes of ſuch priſoners, in the different gaols of the metropolis, as cannot be comprehended within the prudent rules which the Society for the Relief and Diſcharge of Perſons confined for Small Debts have been obliged to preſcribe to themſelves: and that two hundred pounds of the *Howardian Fund* be applied to that laudable purpoſe, under the direction of Dr. Lettſom, Dr. Warner, and Mr. Deputy Nichols, in ſuch manner, and for the relief of ſuch objects, as, on conſultation with Mr. Sheriff Bloxam, they ſhall judge moſt proper.

RECEIVED, Auguſt 5, 1788, of Mr. Deputy NICHOLS, the ſum of two hundred pounds, being ſo much money ſubſcribed by the *Howardian Society*, for the relief of diſtreſſed debtors.

MATTHEW BLOXAM, Sheriff.

IN February 1790, the news of Mr. HOWARD's not unexpected but much lamented death arrived in England; ſoon after which, the exertions of his friends were thus reſumed:

AT a General Meeting of the ſubſcribers aſſembled, by public advertiſement, May 10, 1790, "to conſider of the propriety, and moſt effectual means, of carrying into execution the original idea of erecting a ſtatue or monument to the memory of Mr. HOWARD, ſuitable to the greatneſs of his character, and the dignity and gratitude of the Britiſh empire;" it was unanimouſly reſolved,

I. That a monument be erected to the memory of Mr. HOWARD.

II. That Mr. Bacon be the artiſt employed to erect the monument.

III. That a Committee be appointed, to manage all matters relative to erecting the ſaid monument; and to report their proceedings, from time to time,

time, to a General Meeting of ſubſcribers; which they will ſummon as occaſion may require.

IV. That the ſaid Committee do conſiſt of thirty-one ſubſcribers; and that any five be empowered to act.

V. That the following ſubſcribers be the Committee; (ſee their names before, in p. 149.)

VI. That an advertiſement be inſerted in the news-papers, ſtating the above reſolutions; and inviting the public to ſhew their ſenſe of Mr. HOWARD's great merit, by liberal ſubſcriptions, to perpetuate his memory, and deliver down his benevolent diſpoſition to poſterity; not doubting but, as the melancholy period is now arrived to which Mr. HOWARD himſelf requeſted the original deſign might be poſtponed, the Gentlemen who have withdrawn their names from the ſubſcription will be zealous to reſtore them.

VII. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Alderman BOYDELL, for his kind attendance at the various public meetings of the ſubſcribers, and for his uniformly polite and candid conduct in the chair; and alſo to Mr. Deputy NICHOLS, for his laudable exertions through the whole of the buſineſs.

To Mr. NICHOLS.

"Sir, *Bates's Hotel, Adelphi, May* 19, 1790.

"AS my ſecond ſubſcription, and as a ſmall teſtimony of my high reſpect to the memory of Mr. Howard, I incloſe two guineas. I little expected the honour of appointment on the Committee for carrying into effect the reſolve of the laſt General Meeting, that a monument ſhould be erected to his memory. I am immediately returning into the country; and if I were in town, though my attendance as often as poſſible would be certain, I could otherwiſe be but little conducive to the accompliſhment of a deſign in which the honour of the Nation is very ſignally concerned. There is, however, in the Committee, that taſte, ſcience, zeal, and ability, which will do juſtice to the great purpoſe they have in view; and there is, I am perſuaded, in the public breaſt, that generous ſympathy, which will amply ſupply the means of erecting a monument ſuitable to the occaſion, and to the national character in arts and liberality of ſpirit, in memory of the man who lived and died in a courſe of unceaſing efforts, devoted to the relief of the miſeries and the advancement of the happineſs of mankind. I remain, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

Capel Lofft."

THE introduction of monuments into the Cathedral-church of St. PAUL, whilſt it forms a grand epoch to the Profeſſors of the Imitative Art, will convey to poſterity a ſtriking example of the liberality of the preſent Dean and Chapter *. When the modeſty of Mr. HOWARD checked the intentions of the Friends of Philanthropy from erecting a Statue to his honour in 1786, the ſubſcriptions which had been raiſed for that purpoſe were returned to thoſe who thought proper to demand them; out of ſuch as were not recalled, the ſum of 200l. was devoted to Priſon Charities; and the remainder was directed to be applied to ſtrike a Medal in honour of Mr. HOWARD, and for other purpoſes. Before the plan for the Medal could be finally adjuſted, the death of Mr. HOWARD left the ſubſcribers at full liberty to revert to their original idea of perpetuating his uncommon merit by means of a Statue; and accordingly, as it was intended to be erected without-doors, the Public were invited to communicate their ſentiments on the ſubject. Many ſta-

* Biſhop of Lincoln, Dr. Jeffreys, Dr. Farmer, and Dr. Jackſon.

tions were in conſequence pointed out; and, from one gentleman * in particular, a very handſome offer was made, of providing a ſituation for the Statue, and erecting a noble Creſcent of houſes, to be called after the name of HOWARD. Theſe ideas, however, were ſet aſide, upon its being ſuggeſted by one of the Committee †, that, if permiſſion could be obtained for the erection of a Monument to the memory of Mr. HOWARD in St. PAUL'S cathedral, ſuch a ſituation would be ſuitable to the greatneſs of his character, and the dignity and gratitude of the Britiſh Empire. A reſpectable delegation having attended the Dean and Chapter with this requeſt; they were pleaſed to grant permiſſion for placing a Monument to Mr. HOWARD in their Cathedral-church; a favour the more valuable, as it was the firſt inſtance in which ſuch permiſſion had been granted; and conſiderably enhanced to every admirer of taſte and liberality by the handſome conditions attached to it, "that no fee ſhould be required for its admiſſion; and that no Monument ſhould be erected without the deſign being firſt approved of by a Committee of the Royal Academicians;" whom the Dean and Chapter have requeſted to take upon themſelves the trouble of being arbiters of

* Mr. Hedger; ſee p. 166.

† Rev. John Pridden, M. A. F. A. S.

the

the public taſte, in order to prevent any Monument being introduced that might not correſpond with, or contribute to, the ornament of the building. The Subſcribers highly gratified with ſuch a diſtinguiſhed indulgence, immediately agreed with Mr. BACON to execute the Monument.

BY an advertiſement from the Committee, March 28, 1791, the ſubſcribers and the public at large were informed, "That the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have granted permiſſion for placing a monument to Mr. HOWARD in their Cathedral. And as that moſt deſirable ſituation both deſerves and demands that the ſculpture ſhould be on an enlarged ſcale; the Committee again renew their ſolicitations to the public; inviting them to ſhow their ſenſe of Mr. HOWARD's uncommon merit, by early and liberal ſubſcriptions, to perpetuate his memory, and deliver down his benevolent diſpoſition to poſterity; not doubting but, as the melancholy period is now arrived to which Mr. HOWARD himſelf requeſted the deſign might be poſtponed, the Gentlemen who have formerly withdrawn their names from the ſubſcription may now be zealous to reſtore them; the Committee being now able to give a poſitive aſſurance that a monument will be erected in St. PAUL's Church, and

that Mr. BACON is actually engaged in the undertaking.

		l.	s.	d.
The whole amount of ſubſcriptions to the preſent time	—	1555	9	6
Out of which has been given, by a vote of a General Meeting to Priſon Charities	200 0 0			
Subſcriptions withdrawn, and contingent expences	553 5 6			
Balance in hand	802 4 0			
	£.	1555	9	6

THE following judicious obſervations by the Marquis of LANSDOWN were ſubmitted to the friends of Mr. HOWARD in May 1791.

"IN complimenting or commemorating any great character, expence is a ſecondary conſideration. All works of art pleaſe or diſpleaſe in proportion as taſte and judgment prevail over it. In architecture, the greatneſs of the maſs ſometimes impoſes, even where the ſtructure is barbarous; but, in ſculpture, the maſs becomes an intolerable enormity, where it is not highly executed and imagined; which, in a groupe of figures, implies the arts to have attained the utmoſt degree

of

of perfection. In the caſe of monuments this is the more true, as a mere maſſy monument, compoſed of common allegory, may be raiſed to any body, whoſe will or whoſe poſterity may direct the payment for it, without creating any intereſt, and often without being at all underſtood. Beſides, the publick is in general grown cold to allegory, even in painting, where nevertheleſs it is much more ſupportable than in ſtatuary. The great object, where a character admits of it, ſhould be to produce thoſe ſenſations which reſemblances of exalted characters never fail to do, even in perſons moſt experienced in the human character; and at the ſame time create an aſſociation of ideas, which may tell themſelves in honour of the perſons intended to be remembered.

The propoſal for erecting a monument to the late Mr. HOWARD ſuggeſts theſe reflections. If they have any foundation, it will be difficult to find an occaſion ſo proper, and ſo free from objection, to inforce and carry them into effect; as, beſides continuing his likeneſs to poſterity by a ſingle ſtatue, three public points may be obtained; which, combined all together, muſt reflect the higheſt honour on his memory; namely,

1ſt, To reſerve St. Paul's, the ſecond building in Europe, and the firſt in Great Britain, from being

being disfigured or misapplied in the manner of Westminster Abbey.

2dly, To assist the arts most essentially, by advancing statuary, which may be considered as the first, because it is the most durable, amongst them.

3dly, To commence a selection of characters, which can alone answer the purpose of rewarding past or exciting future virtues; and the want of which selection makes a public monument scarcely any compliment.

It would be not only invidious, but unfair, to criticise the several monuments in Westminster Abbey; but let any person of the least feeling, not to mention taste or art, unprejudice his mind, and he must find himself more interested in viewing the single statue erected by Mr. Horace Walpole, to his mother Lady Orford, than with any of the piles erected to great men. And if Mrs. Nightingale's monument captivates beyond many others, it is greatly on account of its simplicity, and its being very little more than a single figure. It may as well be supposed, that a young person can begin to write whole sentences without making single letters, as that statuaries can make groupes

groupes with ſo little practice as they have in ſingle figures. But if the example is once ſet, it will moſt likely become a general faſhion to erect ſtatues or buſts to every perſon whoſe family can afford it, throughout the country. Fifty ſtatues and a hundred buſts will be beſpoke where one groupe now is; ſince a ſtatue will probably be to be had for 300l. and a buſt for 50l. Beſides which, ſimple tablets may be admitted into country churches, ſubject to ſome arrangement, which may anſwer the purpoſe of general ornament, and prevent churches from being diſfigured, as they now univerſally are. The ſame reaſon which makes our chimney-pieces better worked, and ſharper carved, than thoſe which come from Rome, namely, the greatneſs of the demand, will gradually improve our artiſts in the more elevated line of their profeſſion. Their numbers and their conſtant employment will give a greater chance, if not a certainty, of genius diſcovering itſelf from time to time.

The ſelection might be made ſubject, in the firſt inſtance,

1. To the King's ſign manual.

2. The vote of either Houſe of Parliament.

3. The

3. The vote of the Eaſt India Company.

4. The ballot of the Royal Society.

5. The ſenſe of any profeſſion, taken under ſuch regulations as may be deemed moſt unexceptionable.

6. The ſame as to artiſts, men of letters, or other deſcriptions, ſubject to proper regulations.

The ſubſcription and the vote muſt be a ſufficient check upon all the latter deſcription.

The liberality ſhown in firſt opening the door of St. Paul's to the monument of Mr. HOWARD, who was a Diſſenter, already gives the aſſurance that difference of Religion will not deter from doing honour to ſtriking worth, without regard to the perſuaſion of thoſe who may afford examples of it. All partaking in the good which they may have done, all are bound to acknowledge and encourage it.

Upon the ſame reaſoning, ſome ſpot might be reſerved for eminent Foreigners, who are very properly, upon principles of the ſame general kind, while living, aſſociated to the Royal Society and other learned bodies.

But

But none ought to be admitted in conſequence of the wiſh, or ſole opinion of families or individuals.

It might, perhaps, be thought proper to leave it to the Royal Academy, to form a general plan; and they might claſs the ſeveral deſcriptions, allotting places to each.

It is ſurely of ſome conſequence to whom the firſt monument in St. Paul's ſhould be erected; and who can be ſo proper to begin this ſelection as Mr. HOWARD? He ſpent his life and fortune in ſervices which were highly dangerous to himſelf, but beneficial to every country and every age. Though engaged in doing the moſt active good, he created no enemies, and excited no envy, even in his life-time; the purity of his intentions leaving him ſuperior to all purſuits of vanity or ambition. His merits were of ſuch a general and fundamental nature, as to ſerve for an example to all ranks, profeſſions, and nations.

It belongs to the Committee to determine whether there is any thing in theſe reflections which can contribute to do that real juſtice to his memory which it deſerves. L."

IN

IN June, 1791, a Committee of the "Society for giving Effect to His Majeſty's Proclamation againſt Vice and Immorality" came to a reſolution, "That Mr. WILLOUGHBY * be requeſted to inform the chairman of the Committee for conducting all matters relative to the erection of Mr. HOWARD's monument in the cathedral-church of St. Paul's, that this Committee is deſirous of ſubſcribing the ſum of fifty guineas, as a teſtimony of the Society's approbation of the deſign of that Committee, to do honour to the memory of that moſt reſpectable and reſpected character."

This was followed by a generous donation of 50l. by the excellent Artiſt who had undertaken the monument; with the ſtill more magnificent ſubſcription of 100l. by the late SAMUEL WHITBREAD, Eſq. who had before ſubſcribed liberally, though at firſt he did not wholly approve of the honour intended to be beſtowed on his reſpectable relation.

* Now Sir CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY, Bart.

FEB-

FEBRUARY 3, 1792, an agreement was concluded with the late JOHN BACON, Esq. for the performance of the intended monument; which was completed and opened to the public on the 23d of February, 1796; and in the Magazine for March a plate of it was published, accompanied with the following letter.

To Mr. NICHOLS.

DEAR SIR, *Newman-street, March* 7, 1796.

AGREEABLY to your request, I send you the ideas which predominated in my mind whilst forming the statues of the late Mr. HOWARD and of Dr. JOHNSON, erected lately in St. Paul's cathedral.

My principal object, in composing the statue of Mr. Howard, was to present as much of the character of *active benevolence* as a single figure would afford.

The

The right foot being placed conſiderably forward, and the body advanced upon it, is intended to give motion to the figure; while the expreſſion of benevolence is attempted in the ſeveral features of the face, and the inclined air of the head.

He holds a ſcroll of papers in his left-hand: on one is written, "Plan for the Improvement of Priſons;" and, on a corner of another, the word *Hoſpitals* is introduced, pointing out the principal objects of his exertions. Another paper, at the foot of the ſtatue, has the word *Regulations* written. In his right-hand he holds a key, by which is expreſſed the cirumſtance of his *exploring* the dungeons; and the rings and chains, among which he ſtands, are deſigned to intereſt the feelings of the ſpectator in the miſery of the inhabitants of thoſe wretched abodes: while his trampling on ſome fetters, which lie on the ground, ſuggeſt the hoſtility of his ſentiments to their ſufferings.

It was my earneſt wiſh to have made this monument a groupe of two figures: Mr. Howard raiſing up a priſoner from the ground; which, from a natural inflexion of the body, and engagement of the arms with the diſtreſſed object, towards whom the tender expreſſions of the countenance

tenance would all have been directed; and this, with the ſentiments of gratitude in the priſoner, would more forcibly have impreſſed the character of benevolence on the ſubject of the monument. And I cannot omit my acknowledgements to the Committee for their concurrence with my wiſhes, and their approbation of the model of the groupe. But, as it was thought by thoſe to whom it was left to decide on the ſubject, that a ſingle figure would be neceſſary for the ſake of uniformity with Dr. Johnſon's ſtatue, which had a correſpondent ſituation, the Committee directed a bas-relief on the pedeſtal to complete the deſign. This repreſents a ſcene in a priſon, where Mr. Howard, having broken the chains of the priſoners, is bringing proviſions and cloathing for their relief.

The ſtatue of Dr. Johnſon requires little explanation. A moral philoſopher, merely with the attitude and expreſſion of intenſe thought, is too ſimple to admit of enlargement without the aid of imagination. A few words ſhall ſuffice.

I have eſpecially attempted, in this work, to unite (what is indeed very difficult to effect) that *eaſe*, which is ſo proper for a figure engaged in ſtudy, with the energy which was ſo univerſally acknowledged to belong to him who is the ſubject

of it. I have alſo aimed that a magnitude of parts, and a grandeur of ſtyle, in the ſtatue, ſhould accord with the maſculine ſenſe with which his writings are ſo ſtrongly impregnated, and the nervous ſtyle in which it is conveyed to mankind.

His complexional character, and that of his works, I hope, will juſtify my having given him an expreſſion tinctured with ſeverity, to which his vigour of thinking muſt ever contribute.

By making him lean againſt a column, I ſuggeſt his own firmneſs of mind, as well as the ſtability of his maxims.

It would be unpardonable in me, on this winding-up of the buſineſs, to omit expreſſing my gratitude to you, Sir, f · vour exertions in it, for the ſacrifices you have made, and the advantage I have derived from them.

I have the honour tobe, dear Sir,

Your moſt obliged and faithful ſervant,

J. Bacon.

THE

Reeve sc.

THE EPITAPH ON MR. HOWARD *.

"This extraordinary man had the fortune to be honoured whilſt living
in the manner which his virtues deſerved.
He received the thanks
of both Houſes of the Britiſh and Iriſh Parliaments,
for his eminent ſervices rendered to his country and to mankind.
Our National Priſons and Hoſpitals,
improved upon the ſuggeſtions of his wiſdom,
bear teſtimony to the ſolidity of his judgement,
and to the eſtimation in which he was held.
In every part of the civilized world,
which he traverſed to reduce the ſum of human miſery,
from the Throne to the Dungeon his name was mentioned
with reſpect, gratitude, and admiration.
His modeſty alone
defeated various efforts which were made, during his life,
to erect this Statue,
which the public has now conſecrated to his memory.
He was born at *Hackney*, in the county of *Middleſex*, Sept. 11, MDCCXXVI.
The early part of his life he ſpent in retirement,
reſiding principally upon his paternal eſtate
at *Cardington*, in *Bedfordſhire*;
for which county he ſerved the office of ſheriff
in the year MDCCLXXIII.
He expired at *Cherſon*, in *Ruſſian Tartary*, on the XX^th^ of Jan. MDCCXC,
a victim to the perilous and benevolent attempt
to aſcertain the cauſe of, and find an efficacious remedy
for the Plague.
He trod an open, but unfrequented path to immortality,
in the ardent and unremitted exerciſe of Chriſtian charity:
May this tribute to his fame
excite an emulation of his truly glorious atchievements!"

* Though the name of the writer of this elegant and appropriate epitaph, has hitherto, from his own delicacy, been concealed; it is now no breach of confidence to aſcribe it to the worthy ſon of the principal contributor towards the expence of the monument.

THE EPITAPH ON DR. JOHNSON *.

A ☧ Ω

SAMVELI . JOHNSON
GRAMMATICO . ET . CRITICO
SCRIPTORVM . ANGLICORVM . LITTERATE . PERITO
POETAE . LVMINIBVS . SENTENTIARVM
ET . PONDERIBVS . VERBORVM . ADMIRABILI
MAGISTRO . VIRTVTIS . GRAVISSIMO
HOMINI . OPTIMO . ET . SINGULARIS . EXEMPLI
QUI . VIXIT . ANN . $\overline{\text{LXXV}}$. MENS . II . DIEB . XIIII
DECESSIT . IDIB . DECEMBR . ANN . CHRIST . CIↃ.IↃCC.LXXXIIII
SEPULT . IN . AED . SANCT . PETR . WESTMONASTERIENS.
XIII . KAL . JANVAR . ANN . CHRIST . CIↃ.IↃCC.LXXXV
AMICI . ET . SODALES . LITTERARII
PECVNIA . CONLATA
H . M . FACIUND . CVRAVER'

On one side of the monument:

FACIEBAT IOHANNES BACON SCULPTOR ANN. CHRIST. $\overline{\text{M.DCC.LXXXXV}}$

* Written by Dr. PARR.

SECTION

Rev.d David Williams.

SECTION IX.

HINTS

FOR ESTABLISHING A SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING

USEFUL LITERATURE*.

THE benefits that reſult from the moſt important diſcoveries, as well as the inconveniences to which they are liable, depend chiefly upon the application of them to the purpoſes of ſociety. There is ſcarcely a bleſsing that may not be perverted; and,

* Firſt printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1780, vol. L. p. 183

inſtead of being cheriſhed for the promoting of happineſs, may become a ſource of miſery and injuſtice.

In the hiſtory of modern diſcoveries, none appear of more importance than the invention of the mariner's compaſs, and the art of printing; and they equally confirm the truth of this poſition. The firſt of theſe diſcoveries gave us a new hemiſphere, aided by the capacious genius of Columbus, and might appear peculiarly calculated to promote the general good of mankind; but avarice and injuſtice have tarniſhed the glory of the Neapolitan diſcovery *, which, while it doubled to us the globe, in proportion multiplied rapine, and tended to diminiſh the inhabitants of both the old and new hemiſpheres.

It is not, however, my deſign to dwell upon this ſubject: but to turn my attention to that of printing, the effects of which are obvious, and immediately intereſt all ranks of

* Flavio Givia, a native of Almaſi, made this diſcovery in 1302.

the

the community; as, upon thoſe principles which literary productions impreſs upon the mind, the manners and conduct of individuals are in a great meaſure formed; hence it becomes the duty of ſociety, to uſe every endeavour to prevent the injuries, and ſecure the benefits, which may reſult from ſuch productions. Whilſt we abhor and withſtand the cruel and bloody edicts of power and bigotry, which in a ſingle page conſigns thouſands to death, or robs them of thoſe rights and privileges that are dearer than life, let us not be indifferent to the ſlow, inſidious, and not leſs dangerous influence, that flows from the abuſe of the preſs, in publications, either immediately or ultimately unfriendly to virtue.

On this ſubject I have frequently turned my thoughts, and as often wiſhed that a remedy adequate to the evil could be adopted, where probably it might be done, by exciting the public to the eſtabliſhment of *a Society for promoting uſeful Literature.*

In France, literary patronage is faſhionable among the great; but in this country we

boaſt of no Mæcenas, the patronage of affluence being principally devoted to a political line. The ſingle protection indeed of the greateſt individual would avail but little, and would, at the beſt, ultimately expire with the patron; but could popular patronage be excited, its permanency would be certain, its extent ample, and the means adequate to the neceſſary end.

When an author, by much expence of labour and time, informs and improves the community by his publications, its patronage is undoubtedly due to him; the members of it are his debtors for the inſtruction he has ſpontaneouſly diffuſed; and what a pleaſure muſt it afford a generous public, united in *a Society for promoting uſeful Literature*, to encourage, by ſome ſuitable gratuity, the ingenious labours of an indigent, but uſeful writer! Had ſuch a ſyſtem been adopted, the amiable, but unfortunate author *, whoſe Travels through North America afforded a

* Secretary Knox, of America, has diſavowed the exiſtence of ſuch a grant. The annexed grant, was certainly in the late Captain Carver's poſſeſſion, which I copied verbatim.

large

large and uſeful extract in your Magazine for February laſt, had not miſerably periſhed through want, in the metropolis of a literary nation *.

When

* The following Indian Grant was made to Captain Carver in the year 1767, which I introduce here to record a fact highly creditable to the Indian character. After the independence of America, the governing powers there treated with the Indians for the ceſſion of certain lands; but in every treaty the latter ſcrupulouſly excepted the immenſe tract, formerly conveyed to Captain Carver. Owing to this circumſtance the lands included in his Grant could not be conveyed to ſettlers and purchaſers till the year 1796. What a fortune! Had he lived to poſſeſs this land, the man who died through want, might have become the wealthieſt freeholder in the world! I have made application to the ruling powers in America in favour of his ſurviving orphan daughter, in conſequence of the following Indian Grant.

"TO Jonathan Carver, a chief under the moſt mighty and potent GEORGE THE THIRD, King of the Engliſh and other nations; the fame of whoſe courageous warriors have reached our ears, and has been more fully told us by our good brother Jonathan aforeſaid, whom we rejoice to ſee come among us, and bring us good news from his country. We, chiefs of the Naudowiſſies, who have hereunto ſet our ſeals, do by theſe preſents for ourſelves and heirs for ever, in return for the many preſents, and other good ſervices done by the ſaid Jonathan to ourſelves and allies, give, grant, and convey, to him the ſaid Jonathan, and to his heirs and aſſigns for ever, the whole of a certain tract or territory of land, bounded

When the ſituation of an author is above the want of a pecuniary gratuity, the Society might evince their approbation of his labours by honorary rewards. In ſuch a liſt we

bounded as follows; (viz.) from the fall of St. Anthony, running on the Eaſt banks of the Miſſiſſippi, nearly South-Eaſt, as far as the South end of Lake Nepin, where the Chipeway River joins the Miſſiſſippi, and from thence Eaſtward five days travel, as counting twenty Engliſh miles per day, and from thence again to the fall of St. Anthony, on a direct ſtraight line. We do for ourſelves, heirs and aſſigns, for ever, give unto the ſaid Jonathan, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever, all the ſaid lands, with all the trees, rocks, and rivers, therein; reſerving for ourſelves and heirs, the ſole liberty of hunting and fiſhing on land not planted or improved by the ſaid Jonathan, his heirs and aſſigns, to which we have affixed our reſpective ſeals, at the great Cave, May the firſt, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Seven."

HAWNOPAWJATRIC his Mark.

OTOHTONGOOMLISHEAW his Mark.

might

might expect the rival of Livy in the author of the hiſtories of Scotland, Charles the Fifth, and North America: the learned Bryant, whoſe analyſis has ſo amply developed the chaos of antient mythology: the modern Pliny in the claſsical Melmoth: the biographical Johnſon: the elegant author of the Riſe and Fall of the Roman Empire; as well as many uſeful and moral writers of the preſent period.

Were ſuch a Society properly eſtabliſhed and liberally ſupported, its encouragement might be ſtill more amply extended, and its objects multiplied. Its reſources, I doubt not, would ſoon enable it to propoſe Prize Queſtions for the exerciſe and encouragement of genius and abilities. The widows and orphans of thoſe who have laboured uſefully in literature would likewiſe appear ſuitable objects for participating in the liberality of ſuch a Society, and the memory of departed genius be revived in marble, or other monuments of grateful reſpect. Although theſe might now outlive their literary productions,

or

or convey their merits to more diſtant poſterity; yet an honorary teſtimony of departed merit, affords a pleaſing excitement to the living candidate for fame, and cheriſhes a noble emulation to ſurvive temporary exiſtence.

A Society thus calculated to promote literature, in proportion as it patronized truth and virtue, would not only be enabled in time to accompliſh the deſirable end of its inſtitution, but likewiſe to raiſe a ſtructure for its accommodation, with a library for general uſe; and, by thus opening an eaſy and agreeable path for uſeful knowledge, would afford the pleaſing ſatisfaction of gradually introducing a national taſte for literature, and rendering it ſubſervient to the beſt intereſts of virtue and religion.

London, April 20, 1780.

IN

Thomas Dale, M.D.

IN the year 1790—A Society, intituled, *The Society for the Eſtabliſhment of a Literary Fund,* was formed in London; and, in order to promote ſimilar Inſtitutions in different parts of the world, the plan of the Society is annexed; but the author of the foregoing Hints claims no merit in the eſtabliſhment of this uſeful Fund, which was formed before he was even a member of the Society. The hiſtory of its riſe and progreſs will ſpeedily be publiſhed, with the correſpondence of the Inſtitutor, that eminent character the Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS, whoſe *Silhouette* is annexed. My friend Dr. DALE alſo, a phyſician of diſtinguiſhed abilities, has exerciſed ſo active a part in its eſtabliſhment*, as to induce me to add his *Silhouette* to this Eſſay, as a gratification to every admirer of character that unites ſcience with true urbanity.

* THOMAS DALE, M.D. and JOHN NICHOLS, Eſq. are the joint Regiſtrars of the Society; an office of conſiderable labour, which they have long gratuitouſly performed.

INSTI-

INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

THIS Inſtitution, which may probably rank among the moſt uſeful and important in the kingdom, had its origin in a Society, conſiſting principally of men of letters, and from the following circumſtance:

In 1788, an event took place, which tarniſhed the character of Engliſh humanity, and afflicted the friends of knowledge.

Floyer Sydenham, the ingenious tranſlator of Plato, a profound ſcholar; revered for his knowledge, and beloved for his candour and gentleneſs; died in conſequence of having been arreſted, and detained, for a debt to a victualler, who had, for ſome time, furniſhed his frugal dinner.

At the news of that event, every friend of literature in the Society felt a mixture of ſorrow and ſhame; and one of the members propoſed, that

that a plan ſhould be executed which had been ſome years under conſideration, to prevent ſimilar afflictions, and to aſſiſt deſerving Authors and their Families in diſtreſs.

The plan, though applauded, was not unanimouſly adopted; but, the ſpirit of the propoſer not being diſcouraged, another Society was formed, conſiſting only of eight perſons; at the firſt meeting of which, the Conſtitutions and an advertiſement were produced, and approved.

The ſubſcription for the purpoſes of printing the Conſtitutions, and inſerting advertiſements in the public papers, amounted only to eight guineas; but at the next meeting the number of Subſcribers was increaſed, and the Subſcription renewed.

This little faithful band ſteadily continued its operations; and, without waiting for the reſult of yearly ſubſcriptions, proportioned its contributions to the objects immediately in view; and ſuſtained the expence of printing the Conſtitutions and advertiſements nearly two years.

In this manner the Society gradually acquired ſtability; and the firſt general meeting was appointed

pointed on Tueſday, the 18th of May, 1790; when Officers were elected, a Committee formed, and the annual ſubſcriptions were ſo increaſed as to admit of the application of ſmall ſums to the purpoſes of the Inſtitution.

CONSTITUTIONS.

THE peculiar motives for eſtabliſhing this Inſtitution are ſo obvious as hardly to require enumeration.

All the boaſted diſtinctions of England have great obligations to the Preſs. Princes are influenced, miniſters propoſe meaſures, and magiſtrates are inſtructed, by productions of genius and literature; while the Authors of firſt ſuggeſtions may be languiſhing in obſcurity, or dying in diſtreſs.

It is thought, this evil may be diminiſhed, if not removed, by an inſtitution calculated to obtain juſtice for injured talents, or compaſſion for ſuch as are depreſſed; to obviate the dreadful apprehenſions which diſcourage or pervert ge-

nius; and to promote the exercise of candour in the provinces of literature.

Every description of genius and merit, except that devoted to general science and the Belles Lettres, has some appropriate mode of compensation. The learned professions, and all the provinces of arts merely imitative, have probable means of remuneration or refuge,—Science and Literature alone are neglected, when become distinct pursuits, and absorbing all the faculties of the mind.

It is the purpose of this Institution to establish a fund, on which deserving Authors may rely for assistance, in proportion to its produce.

An annual subscription, of not less than a Guinea, entitles the Subscriber to a voice in the deliberations of the Society.

Donations of Ten Guineas, and upwards, within one year, constitute Subscribers for life; and legacies in trust will be gratefully received.

The Powers of this Society are vested in a President, Vice-Presidents, two Registrars, three Treasurers; a Council of not more than fifty;

and a General Committee of twenty-one Members, ſeven of which ſhall go out annually, according to priority of ſervice, and then be eligible into the Council; the members of which may, after three years, be re-elected into the General Committee.

Preſidents, Vice-Preſidents, Regiſtrars, and Treaſurers, when they decline their re-election, are eligible into the Council.

Subſcribers reſiding at conſiderable diſtances from London, who intereſt themſelves for the Society, and, while in town, attend the Committee, may, at the end of three years, be elected into the Council.

All theſe regulations imply, that the parties continue their ſubſcriptions, or are Subſcribers for life.

The ordinary buſineſs of the Society is tranſacted by a Committee on the third Thurſday in the Month, conſiſting of the Officers and Members of the General Committee. Five to be a Quorum.

All

All Aſſemblies and Committees ſhall be directed by the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, one of the Council, or, in their abſence, by a Chairman appointed for the time. The Council ſhall always appoint its Preſident for the time, and from its own body.

At all Aſſemblies of the Subſcribers, Councils, or Committees, the deciſions ſhall be by a majority; and the Preſident, or Chairman, give only a caſting vote on an equal diviſion.

The meetings of the General Committee ſhall be open to the members of the Council; who may on all occurrences aſſiſt by advice, but not vote on debates. If any irregularities or abuſes appear, or be ſuppoſed, to ariſe, two members of the Council, by directions to a Regiſtrar, or by letters from themſelves, may aſſemble the whole Council, to conſider the meaſures in queſtion, to obviate or approve their effects, and to ſuſpend the operations of the Committee, of the Regiſtrars, Treaſurers, or other Officers, until the general ſenſe of the Subſcribers be taken; which muſt be within a month of the time of ſuſpenſion.

Temporary vacancies in the Committee, or in the offices, ſhall be filled up at the diſcretion of the Council.

Every Subſcriber ſhall be ſummoned annually, on the third Thurſday in March, to chuſe Officers, and to ſupply the vacancies, by rotation or any other circumſtance, in the Committee and Council; or ſuch as may happen in the offices of Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Regiſtrar, or Treaſurer *. — Theſe Officers ſhall be appointed annually; but the offices may be long continued in the ſame perſons, if agreeable to the Society.

The pecuniary appointments for Collectors and Meſſengers (all other offices being diſcharged gratuitouſly) muſt be aſſigned and approved at their elections. Theſe officers may be ſuſpended or diſcharged by the Committee, on a complaint properly ſupported by a member of the Committee, of the Council, or a Subſcriber. Security may be taken, by the Committee, for the execution of their truſts.

All applications for relief muſt be made to a Regiſtrar; who may immediately ſummon a Committee, if the caſes be urgent; if not, he

* See the names of the preſent officers, p. 246.

ſhall

ſhall preſent them at the firſt meeting of the General Committee.

The aſſiſtance afforded to Authors in diſtreſs, or to their widows and children, ſhall be at the diſcretion of the Committee, and be tranſmitted by a Treaſurer, a Member of the Committee or Council, or by a Subſcriber, according to its order; of which he is to produce an acknowledgement.

All the ſtock, property, and revenues, of the Society ſhall be in the public funds, in public and competent ſecurities, or at a banker's. No money ſhall be drawn for, but by an order of the Committee: no ſecurities ſhall be changed; nor any part of a capital, whether in eſtates or funds, be diſpoſed of but by the conſent of a general meeting of the Subſcribers.

Books of Accompts by a Treaſurer, and books of Tranſactions and Occurrences by a Regiſtrar, are always liable to inſpection by the Committee and Council, or by any of their Members. They ſhall be open to any Subſcriber, applying to the proper Officer.

N. B. Theſe Conſtitutions, or any article of them, may be reviſed, corrected, or altered, at the general or annual meeting of the Subſcribers; provided a requiſition be previouſly made, to that effect, by the majority of the Council or of the Committee; that the ſubjects to be ſubmitted to the Subſcribers be prepared by a Sub-committee appointed for the purpoſe; and that notice be given, in the circular letter to the Subſcribers, of the intended reviſion, correction, or alteration.

PRESIDENT.

His Grace the DUKE of SOMERSET.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lord Viscount Valentia,
Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M.P.
Sir James Bland Burges, Bart.
Sir John Cox Hippesley, Bart.
Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M.P.
Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart.
Thomas Williams, Esq. M. P.
Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Esq. M. P.
Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esq.
Mr. Alderman Boydell,
William Salte, Esq.
John Symmons, Esq.

TREASURERS.

Peter Mellish, Esq.
John Reeves, Esq.
Rev. William Whitelock

REGISTRARS.

Thomas Dale, M. D.
John Nichols, Esq.

JUNE 17, 1797, it was reſolved, that a PERMANENT FUND ſhould be eſtabliſhed, by raiſing a ſum of money by temporary ſubſcriptions; and applying the money ſo raiſed, all future ſubſcriptions for life, caſual benefactions, legacies, and all profits ariſing from plays, concerts, books, &c. to the purchaſe of ſtock (to be veſted in truſtees) in ſome of the national funds; the intereſt only of which, except on very extraordinary occaſions, to be employed for the purpoſes of the Inſtitution.

	l.	s.	d.
In May 1801, the ſubſcriptions to the Permanent Fund amounted to	1371	2	6
2300 Three per Cent. * coſt	1322	15	0
Balance £.	51	7	6

THE Committee generally dine together on the monthly periods of buſineſs, but at their own expence; and all the dinners of the Society are at the private expence of the Members.

* 200l. more ſtock has ſince been purchaſed; in all, 2500l.

*** THE Caſes, hitherto annually printed, have been omitted, to ſave unneceſſary Expence: and the Anniverſary Poems (prior to the preſent Year) are not inſerted in this abridged Account of the Inſtitution; as it is intended to publiſh them in a work, containing a Hiſtory of the Literary Fund, &c. with an allegorical Print from a Drawing, preſented to the Society by J. F. Rigaud, Eſq. for which Subſcriptions are now receiving, by the Treaſurers and Regiſtrars. — Subſcribers, however, may have full information reſpecting the Tranſactions of the Committee, in their application of the Subſcriptions, by a peruſal of the original minutes of the Society, in the poſſeſſion of the Regiſtrars. — Publiſhing the names of the perſons relieved, or giving ſuch deſcriptions as would be equivalent to naming them, would be a violation of that delicacy, which is neceſſary to render the beneficence of the Society acceptable to minds made peculiarly irritable by misfortune.

SECTION

SECTION X

HINTS

TO

MASTERS AND MISTRESSES,

RESPECTING

FEMALE SERVANTS.

THE proud expreſsion of a fellow creature, "*I am independent,*" to me has ever been ungrateful; for I never knew that ſublunary being, who could claim a moral right to this aſſumption. The man who cultivates the ſoil, and whoſe individual labour ſupplies his own wants, may perhaps the moſt properly adopt

adopt this ſentiment; but even here numerous conveniences, depending upon others, would unavoidably be wanting; and the wealthy individual, who produces nothing by labour, and conſumes every thing that labour offers, although leſs independent; yet, by adminiſtering to his indulgences or ſuperfluities, the inferior ranks, artizans in particular, are in great meaſure ſupported, and rendered comfortable. Thus independence is an unſocial, and in the ſtrict ſenſe of moral obligation, an unfounded ſentiment; whilſt a due conviction of mutual dependence, and mutual obligation, tends to humanize the mind, and begets thoſe dignified ſympathies, which not only move the heart to feel for, but likewiſe to adminiſter to, every human woe.

Theſe reflections reſult from the conſideration of a claſs in the community, who are really dependent upon the ſuperior, in the capacity of female ſervants; but upon whoſe ſervices theſe in turn depend, for numerous domeſtic conveniences and comforts.

By

By the increaſe of luxury in every department, and the extenſion of eaſily acquiring a little learning, moſt female ſervants in this country have been decently educated, and enabled to read and to write, ſuitably to their ſtation; and at a proper age, they leave their parents, or friends, and after their characters are aſcertained, are introduced to the ſervitude, as well as to the protection, of a maſter or miſtreſs. No ſervant, entering into a new life, is without a deſire and a reſolution to pleaſe her ſuperiors; and one would imagine, that as the intereſts of both claſſes are mutual; as a good ſervant makes a happy maſter, and a good maſter a happy ſervant; each would endeavour to promote the comfort of the other: but, alas! this is not always the caſe; on the contrary, there are continual revolutions in families, and the faces in them have as many changes as the moon in the firmament.

If enquiry could tend to put a ſtop to theſe frequent revolutions, it would be worth our while to reflect a moment; and at the ſame time

time that we are dinned on every ſide with the hiſtory of bad ſervants, let us not be deaf to the oppreſſed voice of our inferiors, who may whiſper, though ſcarcely loud enough to be heard, that there may exiſt alſo bad maſters and miſtreſſes. I am induced to make this enquiry, from a grateful reflection, that after long experience, I can recollect but few bad ſervants; and when one hears the repeated tales to degrade them, it may be uſeful to enquire into the real cauſes of complaint. I have attended thouſands of families in ſickneſs, and the affectionate nurſings and watchings of the female ſervants on ſuch occaſions, have highly gratified my feelings. I have known them catch the diſeaſe from the family they have nurſed; and what has been the return? They have been ſent to a lodging, to their friends (if any they have), or to an hoſpital; and another face has uſurped the place; and yet bad maſters and miſtreſſes are never introduced as ſubjects to enliven or entertain the tea or card party. Far be it from me to inſinuate, that theſe inſtances are frequent; on the contrary, every attention and indul-

indulgence are religiouſly exerciſed, by ſome maſters and miſtreſſes; and the conſequence has been an attachment on the part of the ſervant, who would lay down her life for ſuch ſuperiors, and practiſe that fidelity, which renders them eaſy at home, and ſecure when abſent. Neither am I ignorant that ſometimes, after acts of kindneſs, ſervants have been guilty of ingratitude and unfaithfulneſs; but this is very rarely the caſe with the female claſs: and if with indulgence in work, advice were early and kindly extended, ſuch inſtances of ingratitude would ſtill more rarely occur. Forgiveneſs of a fault, conveyed in a kind manner, impreſſes a very powerful and laſting influence on young women, who may offend more from ignorance than deſign; and they are afterwards uſually devoted to the perſon who improves them.

There are in the power of ſuperiors an infinity of means to aid, and attach to their intereſt, a helpleſs female; and thereby promote the exerciſe of mutual benefits, conſiſtently with the different ranks they occupy.

How much more becoming the character of a gentleman or lady is this condeſcenſion, than the violence that too often breaks forth upon the commiſsion of a fault, which good advice might eaſily have remedied; but which is puniſhed by inſtant diſmiſsion, aggravated by a threat, not to give a character! In circles of ſociety, in parties, have I heard perſons, whoſe rank in life might entitle them to high reſpect, boaſt of their conduct and proweſs of ſending out of their houſes the poor, friendleſs female, at A MOMENT'S WARNING! but what crime except murder ſhould authorize ſuch a degradation? Her character for ever loſt, without means to retrieve her fault, becauſe no reſpectable perſon can afterwards admit her into the family; and without money to ſupport exiſtence; what courſe remains for ſuch an outcaſt to purſue? With blaſted character, without money and protection, and perhaps poſſeſsing perſonal attractions, ſhe meets with ſome obdurate female, or debauched profligate, who relieves inſtant diſtreſs, ſolely to entail future ruin on the miſerable object; who firſt ſhudders at, but neceſsity

ceſsity and artful inſinuation impel to, inevitable deſtruction; and thus, by the capriciouſneſs of a maſter or miſtreſs's temper, is blaſted, for ever, the proſpects of a young woman, who might have been rendered an uſeful member of the community, by early and ſuitable advice.

Such maſters and miſtreſſes are continually complaining of bad ſervants, but never revert to the probable cauſe, that they themſelves occaſion the very thing they complain of. In hopes of leſſening the frequent recurrence of this complaint, I will conclude theſe hints with a few remarks on *Warning*, *Preſents*, *Company*, and *Courtſhip*, as connected with female ſervants; which, if attended to, will in general, not only form good ſervants, but likewiſe keep them ſo.

WARNING.

IF a ſervant enter a family in any department to which ſhe is not adequate, or if from any

any improper demeanour it may be prudent to diſmiſs her from ſervice; her ſex, her youth, or her inexperience, ſhould arreſt the pity of her ſuperiors, and induce them to adopt that mode of diſmiſsion, the leaſt likely to expoſe her to ignominy; that may afford her the opportunity of future improvement, or of reformation for paſt miſconduct. They will, after ſuitable advice, ſend to her neareſt connexions, and inform them of the motives of ſeparation, and point out the means moſt likely to improve or reform the unfortunate object.

By avoiding complete degradation, better reſolutions may be acquired and purſued, and good advice and increaſed experience may gradually retrieve character, and thereby procure a ſuitable eſtabliſhment.

COMPANY.

IF ſervants be debarred from the occaſional viſits of their equals under their maſter's roof, it will naturally lead them to aſſociate elſewhere,

where, and that frequently by ſtealth. This begets a diſpoſition to practiſe deception; one ſpecies of deceit leads to another, till at length principles are acquired equally dangerous to the maſter and the ſervant. As a little intercourſe with their friends is but a reaſonable indulgence, no humane maſter will deny ſuch gratifications to a domeſtic. At the ſame time, by his enquiries and kind advice, he will guard the inexperienced girl againſt improper company, or any company keeping late hours. He will ſometimes, without her aſking him, intimate that from her good conduct ſhe may have a day, once or twice a year, to viſit her relations; and if they are at a diſtance, add a little donation towards the expences of a journey. This endears the maſter, and raiſes the reputation of the ſervant in the eſtimation of her friends; and inſpires her with a pride, if not a zeal, to preſerve it. Her maſter's houſe will not appear like a priſon to her, but a welcome aſylum; and if the hints reſpecting preſents are adopted, the ſervant will not be importunate to go abroad,

becauſe ſhe will enjoy ſuperior gratifications at home; and this leads to the conſideration of

PRESENTS.

IN every rank of the community, the manner of conferring a favour affords more pleaſure than the intrinſic value of it; it is particularly applicable to domeſtics, whoſe ſituation excites in them genuine gratitude for every attention properly adminiſtered. It ſhould be an invariable maxim, in giving them a preſent, to give it as merited. Although it is the duty of ſervants to perform their work, many are ſo commendably induſtrious, that even did they perform leſs, they ſtill would have diſcharged their duty; indeed there are few caſes but a kind and attentive maſter may find ſome occaſion of beſtowing a preſent, as the reward of a ſervant, without wounding her feelings: and this conduct ever attaches her to her ſuperiors, and increaſes her exertion to pleaſe them.

In

In the preſent ſtate of luxury, where ſervants are expected to appear in a clean decent dreſs, the wages in the beſt families are ſcarcely adequate to ſupport this appearance; and as a little money muſt be acceptable to perſons thus ſituated, it is prudent in the maſter to pay them quarterly; and at ſuch times to add a trifle more, always accompanying it with an intimation, that it is their deſert. Sometimes, inſtead of a little money, a book might be preſented ſuitable to their conditions; as a Bible, Teſtament, Knox's Eſſays, Stretch's Beauties of Hiſtory, Ogden, &c. on Prayer, Watts's Improvement of the Mind, &c. Once a year, at leaſt a preſent of a gown might be added as a Chriſtmas gift. Whatever elevates a ſervant in uſeful information, and reſpectability at home and abroad, renders her more faithful and induſtrious; whatever degrades her, produces cunning, deceit, and ſelfiſhneſs. By poſſeſsing a few books, home is rendered pleaſing, becauſe of the amuſement they afford; and whoever is well employed will habitually avoid idleneſs.

Writing added to reading renders a ſervant valuable in the family; and ſhould ſhe, with the advice and approbation of her maſter and miſtreſs, enter into the marriage ſtate, theſe acquirements muſt prove highly valuable; to promote improvement in writing, copy-books may be given them, which not only amuſe and inſtruct them under their maſter's roof, but render them leſs diſpoſed to go abroad, or to aſſociate with low company.

Theſe attentions will gain the confidence and fidelity of ſervants, and inſure the approbation and patronage of maſters and miſtreſſes, and prepare ſuch domeſtics to admit

COURTSHIP.

IN the general intercourſe of life, affections will be raiſed, that gradually lead to a mutual inclination to marriage; and important and indiſſoluble as this engagement is, women of ſuperior ranks are too liable to form connexions, which are likely to entail miſery rather

rather than confer happineſs. It is hence a matter of leſs ſurprize, if women with little education, and leſs knowledge of the world, ſhould be deceived in their judgment of the diſpoſition and character of men, upon whom they have conferred their affections, and bound them by matrimony; but when a maſter and miſtreſs have treated a ſervant with tenderneſs, they moſtly gain her confidence, and are informed of her intentions, under their advice and permiſsion. In ſuch a ſituation, or rather as ſoon as the good conduct of a ſervant is aſcertained, the judicious miſtreſs would addreſs her:

"When you came into my ſervice, you came likewiſe under my protection. I am ſenſible that, with the utmoſt economy, as you muſt appear clean and decent, you can ſave little or nothing, to enable you to better yourſelf by buſineſs or trade; but you may acquire what is equally valuable, a good character: your dependance, therefore, muſt be upon the generoſity of your maſter and miſtreſs; and if you behave well, ſhould a ſuit-

able match be propoſed, you ſhall have our approbation, and ſome aſsiſtance to place you in a way of buſineſs. It behoves you, therefore, in order to merit our patronage, that you conſult us as to the character of the perſon with whom you are diſpoſed to ſhare your future fortunes and happineſs: as we have ſeen more of the world, we are more competent to adviſe than you are to chooſe; and our deciſion will be directed ſolely to your advantage. At preſent you have few cares, whilſt you enjoy many comforts in the family; and ſorry ſhould I be, ſhould you find, that, inſtead of bettering your condition, you had entailed on yourſelf a load of anxiety."

Advice in this manner has been adminiſtered, and the grateful female has ſubmitted implicitly to ſuch a miſtreſs; and when due enquiry has induced her to encourage the courtſhip, the lover, ſenſible of the goodneſs of his ſuperiors, and the patronage derived from their generoſity, has himſelf voluntarily appealed for their direction, and with his intended bride becomes ſubſervient as a child

in

in the family. At a proper period they have been ſet up in buſineſs, and have proſpered; and their grateful feelings have been ſuch, that they never go to reſt without firſt praying for bleſsings upon their patrons;—patrons that do not forget them in promoting their little trade, in viſiting and aiding them in ſickneſs, and extending comforts to them, in a particular manner, as often as a lying-in may call for them.

What a contraſt does this afford to the ruin entailed upon a helpleſs female, diſcarded by caprice, "AT A MOMENT'S WARNING!"

SECTION XI.

HINTS

RESPECTING

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

WHOEVER philoſophically reflects upon the operations of the mind, and the permanent influence of early impreſsions, will naturally be diſpoſed to view with favourable indulgence, the various opinions of mankind; and even prejudices founded in error, ſo long as they do not tend to immoral conduct, or the breach of any ſocial duty.

Although

Although education and early habits give the moſt powerful and general bias to the mind; peculiarity of conſtitution, connexions in ſociety, and innumerable other circumſtances, contribute to influence opinion, and fix the judgment in different perſons of equal rectitude, and equally deſirous of acquiring virtuous principles, and of conſcientiouſly practiſing them. This variety of ſentiment is peculiarly obvious, as it reſpects religious opinions; perhaps, becauſe religion is the moſt important and awful concern of human life, being calculated to promote happineſs here, and inſure it hereafter; and it is hence reaſonable to conclude, that theſe religious opinions are in general adopted and purſued by each individual, from conviction of their rationality and purity.

It is well known, that perſons of extenſive information, and amiable manners, think very differently upon the ſame ſubject, whilſt each may be ſuppoſed to act under the individual conviction of being right. It has been calculated that there exiſt in the world about 3000

3000 different ſects, each claiming a divine origin; and ſo tenacious is each of ſupporting its opinions, as founded upon immutable truth, that in order to convince others of the ſame truth, who may view objects differently, oceans of blood have been ſpilt; without, however, the conviction of the ſurviving individuals; for opinion is not in the option or will of the human ſoul; it believes, and that belief cannot be eradicated; hence it would appear as rational to perſecute a fellow-creature for difference of ſhape or form of the body, as for difference of religious opinions. Hiſtory may be appealed to, in confirmation of the deſtructive effects of religious perſecution, when its records evince, that more people have been ſacrificed on this altar, in Europe, than now inhabit this quarter of the globe!

Whether 3000 religious ſects really exiſt in the world, is leſs neceſſary to determine, as ten times as many religious ſentiments have been adopted among mankind; ſo varied indeed

deed are the ſhades, that one might venture to aſſert, that no two perſons in the world think preciſely alike; and conſequently that it would be as difficult to find two minds alike, as two bodies; a reaſon moſt concluſive, that religious perſecution is univerſally immoral.

Why it has pleaſed the Almighty, to impreſs this varied ſentiment upon human intellect, cannot be aſcertained; but if a finite being might preſume to ſuppoſe a motive, it would ſeem peculiarly calculated to prevent man from perſecuting his fellow-creature merely for difference of opinion; eſpecially on ſubjects which more immediately regard the individual creature in his moral relation to his Creator.

Were one religion only to exiſt in a country, probably the people would ſoon become either indifferent about its tenets, or ſuperſtitious in ſupporting them; and from the hiſtory of mankind, were two ſyſtems only of religion to prevail, zeal would be perpetually exerciſed to the deſtruction of each other; but

but variety, which divides attention, tends to leſſen bigotry, and arreſt perſecution; and hence ſeems beſt calculated to promote zeal without intolerance; virtue, void of hypocriſy; and the general happineſs of the community.

In this country, religious freedom in ſentiment and practice, from theſe or other cauſes, is more and more predominant; and religious opinions the moſt oppoſite, no longer interdict ſocial intercourſe of mutual beneficence. Thus, the contrariety of opinion, as it affects free agency or predeſtination, ſubjects of the greateſt religious diſtinction in this country, is meliorated into rational forbearance, and reciprocal good offices, in the general concerns of human life. Indeed, the more we ſcrutinize into our own limited powers, and contemplate the wiſdom of Him who dwells in unſearchable light, the more univerſally will religious pride and bigotry decreaſe. There is, indeed, a forwardneſs with human ignorance, to preſume to know more of others than we do of ourſelves; and the higher the rank is above us, the more familiarly

liarly are we diſpoſed to aſcertain the motives of conduct, where, at the ſame time, we know the leaſt.

We talk of princes, and kings, and great events, with as much certainty as if we directed them; whilſt hiſtory proves that the preſent age knows leſs than will be known by ſucceeding ages; as we poſſeſs more knowledge of antiquity than did the antients themſelves. But in no inſtance is this arrogance of deciſion more injurious, than in weak mortals appreciating the attributes, and even the motives, of the Supreme Being, by the ſtandard of their own reaſon or prejudices; and thus placing themſelves in his judgment ſeat. Hence the predeſtinarian boldly argues that, as the Almighty is omniſcient, and knew before-hand what his creatures in this world would do, they were hence neceſſarily impelled to do; thus, denying them the agency of chooſing good, and eſchewing evil.

It may, however, have pleaſed Divine Wiſdom to determine, after he had endowed man with re to act, and placed before him good and evil, that he would not immediately controul his motives and actions; but thus allow him to become a free agent, anſwerable for his conduct at the day of retribution; and thereby rendering him an independent character; the higheſt rank on earth, aſpiring to a dignified allotment in futurity.

Were a monarch equally to encourage every religious ſociety in his dominions; reſtricted to no ſect; viſit each indiſcriminately; unreſtrained in their reſpective forms, as unreſtrained himſelf; would he not glorioufly imitate the beneficence of the Supreme Father of all, by thus becoming the father of his own ſubjects, in every department of his empire; and inculcating into them the principles of brotherly love and univerſal affection? I do not recollect that eccleſiaſtical hiſtory affords any inſtance of a ſyſtem of this kind

ever

ever having been adopted, although it appears calculated to remove religious prejudices, bigotry, and perfecution.

In the great important truths of religion, as they reſpect the moral government and infinite goodneſs of a Supreme Being, and the adorable and humble relation between the Creator and the creature, mankind ſeem generally united; it is in ſubordinate points that the greateſt aſperity has been maintained, as if they were ſolely eſſential to the happineſs of mankind; whereas, a juſt conſideration of the univerſality of the Almighty's goodneſs, who permits all ſects to exiſt peaceably under his moral agency, would diſpel prejudice, and ſubſtitute forbearance and concord. For which ſect dares to arrogate to itſelf the only true religion, and thus exclude the judgment and principles of 2,999 other ſocieties? by whoſe agency or permiſsion do all theſe ſocieties exiſt, and find happineſs in their reſpective tenets?—by the wiſdom of the Creator. Well, indeed, might it be applied to the narrowneſs or bitterneſs of a ſectary, "thou

"thou canſt ſee the mote in thy brother's "eye, but wilt not be conſcious of the beam "in thy own."

The more we ſcrutinize into natural objects, and reflect upon their exiſtence and formation; the more forcibly are we compelled to conclude, that Infinite Wiſdom has been pleaſed to create and conſtitute ſuch an incalculable variety around us, that no two things were ever made alike.—In vain would be the labour of that man, who ſhould attempt to find two ſeeds, or two leaves, exactly ſimilar; like the plodding individual, who, with the point of his pen, made a million of dots on paper, in hope, but a vain hope it proved, of finding two of equal form and dimenſions; hence, if the finger of the Supreme Architect has been pleaſed to impreſs on his own works an endleſs variety, not only in the outward creation, but likewiſe in the *ſentient* principle, is it not impious to perſecute for difference of opinion, or modes of adoring *Him*, whoſe ways are ſaid to be paſt finding out?

If any act of his intellectual creature could add to his felicity, perhaps no combined operation of ours could afford a more acceptable oblation, than his diverſified creation, moving in different paths to the altar of praiſe and thankſgiving, and ultimately uniting in one centre of adoration.

Of his intellectual creatures in this globe alone, five hundred thouſand die every day. Immenſe as this number is, how diminutive muſt it appear, were contemplation to carry the mind to regions without number, in the expanſe of the heavens * ! and what ſectaries ſhall dare to

* Le Français Lalande has carried his catalogue of ſtars in our hemiſphere to 49,000; and Herſchel, I think, has obſerved, that in one ſweep of 15 degrees of his great teleſcope, in that part of the heavens called the Milky Way, he counted many myriads of ſtars. In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, 1800, p. 1. Art. IV. he remarks, that we can ſee reflected light from the Georgium Sidus, which is 1800 millions of miles diſtant. The neareſt fixed ſtar is 400,000 times farther from us than the ſun. With his reflector, allowing a ſtar of the 7th magnitude to be viſible to the unaſſiſted eye, this teleſcope will ſhow ſtars of the 1342d magnitude; but when aſſiſted by the united luſtre of ſidereal ſyſtems, it will penetrate

to limit the infinity of his love, and presumptuously arrogate the title of *a chosen few* to themselves!—What idea have they of that Being, who is equally good as powerful! If five

trate 11¾ millions of millions of millions of miles, exceeding 300,000 times the distance of the neareſt fixed ſtar! The range of ſuch a teleſcope muſt be extenſive beyond imagination, and to examine theſe immenſe diſtances, there are few favourable hours. Mr. Herſchel, from his journal, thinks that a year, which affords 90 or 100 of theſe hours, is very productive; and "to ſweep the heavens," with his 20-feet reflector, would require 14¾ of ſuch productive years; and with the 40-feet reflector, with the powers of 1000, it will require 598 of ſuch years, leaving ſo much of the Southern hemiſphere as will require 213 years more, allowing only one ſingle moment to look into each part of ſpace.—How incomprehenſibly great is the Supreme Architect!

If we conſider theſe ſtars as ſuns to other worlds, all inhabited according to Divine wiſdom, incalculable millions of millions of beings muſt every moment of time be travelling towards the heaven of heavens, the pure empyreum of incomprehenſible excellence!

How incalculable and adorable His mercy, that in this immeaſurable expanſe no dark ſpot of eternal torment clouds the canopy of æthereal ſplendor!

five hundred thouſand ſouls of this globe, this grain of ſand in the viſible creation, daily paſs from time to eternity, are there not manſions prepared in our Father's houſe ſufficient for their reception ?

SECTION

William Hawes, M.D.

SECTION XII.

HINTS

RESPECTING

HUMANE SOCIETIES,

FOR THE

RECOVERY OF DROWNED PERSONS.

THE diſtreſs of a fellow-creature, whether from poverty or diſeaſe, ever claims the ſuccour of the affluent; and in this country this ſuccour has been amply afforded: it is, however, but recently, that means of relief have been extended beyond apparent death, to convey new

life into a being, to every external ſenſe, no longer ſuſceptible of pleaſurable or painful ſenſations; a breathleſs object, deſtined to the grave, till Philanthropy and Science, under the name and auſpices of the HUMANE SOCIETY, founded in 1774, re-animated the clay, and reſtored the breath of life.

In Holland, interſected by water, a regular Inſtitution for the Recovery of Drowned Perſons was formed, about the year 1773; and the Amſterdam Memoirs tranſlated by Dr. COGAN, while Dr. HAWES was planning a ſimilar inſtitution in England; theſe phyſicians uniting in ſentiment, attempted an eſtabliſhment, now univerſally known, under the name of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY of London; from whence have branched ſimilar Societies in various parts of the world.

At the commencement of the Inſtitution, it excited more ridicule than patronage; few individuals early entered into the original plan of the projectors; and the labour of the new Inſtitution almoſt excluſively fell upon Dr.

Dr. Hawes, as his amiable Coadjutor left London to reſide in Holland; but a correſpondence was maintained, and their friendſhip was undivided: indeed public opinion ever gratefully recalled the memory and name of Dr. Cogan, on every Anniverſary of the Society, with that of the more immediate founder Dr. Hawes.

The ſucceſs of the Inſtitution, in ſaving many fellow-creatures apparently dead, rouſed the public ſentiment, and gained ſuch general patronage, that, at the Anniverſary about the time of the French invaſion of Holland, when Dr. Cogan re-viſited England, and attending this meeting, when upwards of 400 Directors dined together; I well remember the general enthuſiaſm that pervaded the company, in receiving again into the boſom of the Society the man who had ſo honourable a ſhare in its formation. It is now ſo fully eſtabliſhed, as to exclude any doubt of its future exiſtence, and increaſe; at the ſame time, ſome account of its original and early regulations may prove acceptable even at the pre-

ſent period; to which I have added ſome obſervations, in the notes, to explain or elucidate the directions ſuggeſted by the Society, which ſubſequent experience affords.

Plan and Reports of the Society inſtituted at London, in the Year 1774, for the Recovery of Perſons apparently drowned.

THE

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

FIRST REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY.

MANY and indubitable are the inſtances of the poſſibility of reſtoring to life perſons apparently ſtruck with ſudden death; whether the evil proceeded from a ſtroke of apoplexy, convulſion fits, ſuffocation by noxious vapours, ſtrangulation by the cord, or drowning; although the party had remained ſenſeleſs, and without any

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the leaſt ſigns of life, for a conſiderable time*. Caſes of this nature have occaſionally preſented themſelves in every country; and, although they could not fail to ſurprize for a ſeaſon, yet they were conſidered and neglected as very ſingular and extraordinary phænomena, from which no ſalutary conſequences could be drawn.

Theſe repeated inſtances at length attracted the attention of ſome benevolent gentlemen in Holland; where, from the great abundance of canals and inland ſeas, the inhabitants are particularly expoſed to accidents by water. They perceived with great regret that numbers, and thoſe principally among the moſt laborious and deſerving part of the community, were annually drowned; and it was juſtly conjectured that ſome at leaſt might have been ſaved, had they not been entirely abandoned as dead, or very ſuperficially treated. The hints that were diſperſed through various publications, concerning the method of treating perſons in this critical ſtate, were carefully collected. Theſe were made public, and

* The Memoirs of the Society inſtituted at Amſterdam mention ſeveral caſes, well atteſted, where the patients continued upwards of an hour without any ſigns of life, after they were taken out of the water, who were yet reſtored.

rewards

rewards were propoſed to thoſe who ſhould put them into execution. Theſe humane attempts far exceeded their moſt ſanguine expectations. They became inſtrumental in the reſtoration of ſeveral, who muſt otherwiſe have periſhed inevitably. This ſurprizing ſucceſs engaged the general notice; and was ſo univerſally countenanced, that they were at length enabled to form themſelves into a reſpectable Society, and extend their plan over the Seven Provinces. And it muſt afford real pleaſure to every friend of the unfortunate to be informed, that about 150 perſons, of whom the lives of many were very important to their families and to the community, have been redeemed from death in the ſpace of a few years.

The authentic teſtimonies produced of their remarkable ſucceſs inſtigated other countries alſo to imitate their example. In the year 1768, the magiſtrates of health at Milan and Venice iſſued orders for the treatment of drowned perſons. The city of Hamburgh appointed a ſimilar ordinance to be read in all their churches, extending their ſuccour not only to the drowned, but to the ſtrangled, to thoſe ſuffocated by noxious vapours, and to the frozen. The firſt part of the Dutch Memoirs was preſented to the Imperial Academy

at

at Peterſburg, and was tranſlated into the Ruſſian language by command of the Empreſs. In the year 1769, the Empreſs of Germany publiſhed an edict, extending its directions and encouragement to every caſe of accidental death that afforded a poſſibility of relief. In the year 1771, the magiſtrates of the city of Paris founded an inſtitution alſo in favour of the drowned. And the repeated inſtances of ſucceſs in each country have abundantly confirmed the truth of the facts related in the Amſterdam Memoirs. In the year 1773, Dr. Cogan tranſlated theſe Memoirs, in order to inform this part of the world of the practicability of recovering perſons apparently drowned: and Dr. Hawes having alſo exerted his endeavours to excite the attention of the public to the ſame ſubject, theſe gentlemen united, and propoſed a plan for the introduction of a ſimilar inſtitution into theſe kingdoms. This was ſo well received, and met with ſo much encouragement from ſeveral gentlemen of influence, that they were ſoon enabled to form a Society to promote its laudable deſigns. It is as follows:

THE

THE PLAN.

I. THE Society has undertaken to publiſh, in as extenſive a manner as poſſible, the proper methods of treating perſons in thoſe unfortunate circumſtances.

II. To diſtribute a premium of two guineas among the firſt perſons, not exceeding four in number, who will attempt to recover man, woman, or child, taken out of the water for dead, within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, or the parts adjacent; provided they have not been longer than two hours under the water; and provided the Aſſiſtants perſevere in the uſe of the means recommended, and no others, unleſs under the direction of a regular practitioner, for the ſpace of two hours: this reward to be given, though they may not prove ſucceſsful.

III. To diſtribute in like manner four guineas, wherever the patient has been reſtored to life.

IV. To give to any publican, or other perſon, who ſhall admit the body into his houſe without delay, and furniſh the neceſſary accommodations, the ſum of one guinea; and alſo to ſecure them from the charge of burial, in unſucceſsful caſes.

V. A cer-

V. A certain number of medical gentlemen, ſtationed near to the places where diſaſters by water are moſt frequent, have engaged to give their aſſiſtance *gratis*; theſe gentlemen are to have a fumigator, and other neceſſaries, always in readineſs *.

They flatter themſelves, that by theſe regulations many individuals, in and about this metropolis, will be ſecure of the beſt and moſt immediate aſſiſtance in ſuch critical caſes: and where it ſhould not prove ſucceſsful, their relations will always have the ſatisfaction of reflecting, that the laſt efforts have not been neglected.

* Should the Society meet due encouragement, it is propoſed to preſent an honorary medal to any medical gentleman or other who may not chuſe to accept of a pecuniary reward, in all thoſe caſes where they have been inſtrumental of ſucceſs.

This the Society has long been enabled to do; by giving to the ſucceſsful medical director a ſilver medal. E.

THE

THE METHODS OF TREATMENT.

I. IN removing the body to a convenient place, great care muſt be taken that it be not bruiſed, nor ſhaken violently, nor roughly handled, nor carried over any one's ſhoulders with the head hanging downwards, nor rolled upon the ground, or over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels, except with the greateſt caution: for experience proves that all theſe methods may be injurious, and often deſtroy the ſmall remains of life. The unfortunate object ſhould be cautiouſly conveyed by two or more perſons, or in a carriage upon ſtraw, lying as on a bed, with the head a little raiſed, and kept in as natural and eaſy a poſition as poſſible.

II. The body, being well dried with a cloth, ſhould be placed in a moderate degree of heat, but not too near a large fire. The windows or door of the room ſhould be left open, and no more perſons be admitted into it than thoſe who are abſolutely neceſſary; as the life of the patient greatly depends upon their having the benefit of a pure air. The warmth moſt promiſing of ſuc-

ceſs

ceſs is that of a bed or a blanket, properly warmed. Bottles of hot water ſhould be laid at the bottoms of the feet, in the joints of the knees, and under the arm pits; and a warming-pan, moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, ſhould be rubbed over the body, and particularly along the back. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy perſon lying by the ſide of the body, has been found in many caſes very efficacious. The ſhirt or clothes of an attendant, or the ſkin of a ſheep freſh killed, may alſo be uſed with advantage. Should theſe accidents happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brewhouſe, baker, glaſs-houſe, ſaltern, ſoap-boiler, or any fabric where warm lees, aſhes, embers, grains, ſand, water, &c. are eaſily procured, it would be of the utmoſt ſervice to place the body in any of theſe, moderated to a degree of heat, but very little exceeding that of a healthy perſon.

III. The ſubject being placed in one or other of theſe advantageous circumſtances as ſpeedily as poſſible, various ſtimulating methods ſhould next be employed. The moſt efficacious are, to blow with force into the lungs *, by applying the

* By this proceſs the air would not be conveyed into the lungs, but into the ſtomach; and it is objectionable otherwiſe, as is noticed under the ſubſequent "Concluſion."

mouth

mouth to that of the patient, cloſing the noſtrils with one hand, and gently expelling the air again by preſſing the cheſt with the other, imitating the ſtrong breathing of a healthy perſon. — The medium of a handkerchief or cloth may be uſed to render the operation leſs indelicate. — While one aſſiſtant is conſtantly employed in this operation, another ſhould throw the ſmoke of tobacco * up the fundament into the bowels, by means of a pipe or fumigator, ſuch as are uſed in adminiſtering tobacco clyſters: a pair of bellows may be uſed until the others can be procured. A third attendant ſhould in the mean time rub the belly, cheſt, back, and arms, with a coarſe cloth or flannel dipped in brandy, rum, gin, or with dry ſalt, ſo as not to rub off the ſkin: ſpirits of hartſhorn, volatile ſalts, or any other ſtimulating ſubſtance, muſt alſo be applied to the noſtrils, and rubbed upon the temples very frequently. The body ſhould at intervals be ſhaken alſo, and varied in its poſition.

* In recommending tobacco clyſters, the Society had in view to apply a ſtimulus, to remove the torpid ſtate of the bowels; but, as tobacco is a powerful ſedative, its application, if not injurious, is at leaſt doubtful. An infuſion of horſe-radiſh root, or muſtard-ſeed, or any other mild ſtimulant, would be preferable. E.

IV. If

IV. If there be any ſigns of returning life, ſuch as ſighing, gaſping, twitching, or any convulſive motions, beating of the heart, the return of the natural colour and warmth; opening a vein in the arm or neck may prove beneficial, but the quantity of blood taken away ſhould not be large; nor ſhould an artery ever be opened, as profuſe bleeding has proved prejudicial, and even deſtructive to the ſmall remains of life. The throat ſhould be tickled with a feather, in order to excite a propenſity to vomit; and the noſtrils alſo with a feather, ſnuff, or any other ſtimulant, ſo as to provoke ſneezing. A tea-ſpoonful of warm water may be adminiſtered now and then, in order to learn whether the power of ſwallowing be returned; and if it be, a table-ſpoonful of warm wine, or brandy and water, may be given with advantage; but not before, as the liquor might get into the lungs before the power of ſwallowing returns. The other methods ſhould be continued with vigour, until the patient be gradually reſtored.

We have been as circumſtantial as poſſible in the above directions, that if one conveniency ſhould be wanting, the attendants may not be at a loſs for others. Where the patient has lain but a ſhort time ſenſeleſs, blowing into the lungs or

bowels has been, in ſome caſes, found ſufficient; yet a ſpeedy recovery is not to be expected in general. On the contrary, the above methods are to be continued with ardour and perſeverance for two hours, or upwards, although there ſhould not be the leaſt ſymptoms of returning life.

The vulgar notion, that a perſon will recover in a few minutes, or not at all; and the ignorant, fooliſh ridiculing of thoſe who are willing to perſevere, as if they were attempting impoſſibilities, has moſt certainly cauſed the death of many, who might otherwiſe have been ſaved. Moſt of the above rules are happily of ſuch a nature, that they may be begun immediately, and that by perſons who are not acquainted with the medical art; yet it is always adviſeable to ſeek the aſſiſtance of ſome regular practitioner as ſoon as poſſible; not only as bleeding is proper, and ſometimes neceſſary; but as it is to be preſumed, that ſuch a one will be more ſkilful and expert, and better able to vary the methods of procedure as circumſtances may require.

The Society think it proper to obſerve, that theſe means of reſtoration are applicable to various other caſes of apparent death; ſuch as hanging, ſuffocating by damps and noxious vapours, whether

ther proceeding from coal-mines, the confined air of wells, ciſterns, caves, or the muſt of fermenting liquors; to thoſe ſeized with apoplectic and convulſive fits, and alſo to the frozen. And they hope that ſome perſons of influence in the parts where ſuch accidents moſtly happen, will form a ſimilar inſtitution for the recovery of the unhappy victims.

THE Society have ſince printed, in order to diſperſe throughout the kingdom, the following

PUBLIC CAUTIONS:

1. Humane perſons are earneſtly requeſted to prevent the drowned being rolled on caſks, or any violent means too frequently had recourſe to by the common people, as by improper conduct numbers have been prematurely ſacrificed.

2. On perſons being drowned, or ſuffocated, ſend to the receiving houſe. Order ſpirits, flannels, and drops to be in readineſs. Many lives have been happily reſtored, by the attentive exertions of benevolent characters.

3. The following directions to be inſtantaneouſly employed, in order to reſtore the apparently dead, whether from ſuſpenſion by a cord, intenſe cold, tremendous lightning: and in all accidental or ſudden deaths.

SALT NEVER TO BE EMPLOYED.

What thou doeſt do quickly.

THE DROWNED.

1. Convey carefully the body, with the head raiſed, to the neareſt receiving houſe.

2. Strip, dry the body; clean the mouth and noſtrils.

3. Young children to be put between two perſons in a warm bed.

4. An adult—Lay the body on a bed, and in cold weather near the fire. In ſummer expoſe the body to the rays of the Sun; and in warm ſeaſons air ſhould be freely admitted.

5. The body to be *gently rubbed* with flannel, ſprinkled with ſpirits, or flour of muſtard; and a heated warming-pan, covered, may be lightly moved over the back and ſpine.

6. To reſtore breathing—Introduce the pipe of a bellows, (when no apparatus is at hand) into

one

one noſtril; the *other* and the mouth being cloſed, inflate the lungs, till the breaſt be a little raiſed; the mouth and noſtrils muſt then be let free: repeat this proceſs till life appears.

7. The breaſt to be fomented with *hot ſpirits*; hot bricks or tiles covered, &c. to be applied to the ſoles of the feet and palms of the hands. If no ſigns of life appear, the body to be put into the warm bath.

8. Tobacco ſmoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper inſtrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, ſo as to defend the mouth of the aſſiſtant.

9. Electricity to be early employed either by the medical aſſiſtants, or other judicious practitioners.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with ſnow, ice, or cold water. Reſtore warmth by ſlow degrees, and after ſome time, if there be no appearance of life, the reſuſcitative proceſs for the drowned muſt be employed.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

1. A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein; cupping-glaſſes applied to the head and neck; leeches alſo to the temples.

2. The other methods of treatment, the ſame as recommended for the apparently drowned.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS.

Cold water to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body by intervals. If the body feels cold, employ gradual warmth, and the plans for reſtoring the drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The body to be laid on a bed, with the head a little raiſed: the neckcloth, &c. removed. Obtain immediately medical aſſiſtance, as the modes of treatment muſt be varied according to the circumſtances of the patient.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. On ſigns of returning life, a tea-ſpoonful of warm water may be given; and, if ſwallowing be

be returned, warm wine, or diluted brandy. The patient being put into a warm bed, will generally awake perfectly reſtored.

2. The plans of reſuſcitation are to be uſed for three or four hours.

It is an abſurd and vulgar opinion to ſuppoſe perſons irrecoverable, becauſe life does not ſoon make its appearance.

3. Bleeding never to be employed, unleſs by the direction of the medical aſſiſtants.

HAD I been engaged to have drawn up an account of this Inſtitution at its commencement, it would have been neceſſary to have introduced ſome apology for a ſcheme, which was deemed rather chimerical than uſeful; but the evidence of facts had that influence upon the publick, which the generoſity of the Britiſh character has ever merited and ſuſtained, and ſoon acquired it the ſupport of the people, and the patronage of the KING; for, in 1778 having graciouſly accepted the

Gold Medal of the Society, in 1784 he condeſcended to become its immediate Patron; and in 1790 beneficently granted to the Inſtitution a plot of land contiguous to the Serpentine River in Hyde-Park, where the Society have erected a Receiving-houſe, furniſhed with ſuch an apparatus as cannot be rivalled in Europe.

In 1796, the Tranſactions of the Society were drawn up by Dr. HAWES, and by permiſsion dedicated, and preſented, to the KING.

Before this period, Dr. HAWES had inſtituted and delivered a courſe of lectures on reſuſcitation, which extended the general knowledge of the Science, connected with the enlarged views of the Society. The ſame benevolent phyſician had offered prize medals for the beſt eſſays for aſcertaining the certainty of death, and the means of reſtoring life when apparently but not really extinct: What he eſtabliſhed as an individual, was afterwards adopted by the Society; and the names of GOODWIN, KITE, COLEMAN, and FOTHERGILL,

GILL, ſtand foremoſt among the ſucceſsful candidates for the honourable prizes; and to my lot it fell to deliver theſe diſtinguiſhed marks of approbation.

I introduce here with grateful pleaſure the name of my illuſtrious friend Dr. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, who has been one of the moſt aſsiduous and ſucceſsful labourers in the ſcience of reſuſcitation; and lately has farther extended his patriotic views, in the preſervation of Shipwrecked Mariners, in a manner worthy of his eſtabliſhed reputation, and truly honourable and intereſting to this maritime kingdom. The Addreſs to him and his Anſwer I have preſumed to annex.

Here let gratitude firſt pay its tribute to the CLERGY, to whoſe pious labours the Society owes its deareſt obligations; and may I, although an unworthy member of a ſmall ſect, here acknowledge the grateful ſenſe I feel, for the pleaſure and inſtruction I have gained in the ſociety and converſation of this virtuous claſs of the community.

PRIZE

PRIZE QUESTIONS,

PROPOUNDED BY THE

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

For the Year 1792 and extended to 1794.

1. "*What is the proximate Cauſe of Death in the various Kinds of Suffocation?*"

2. "*What are the moſt judicious Means to be employed to reſtore Animation?*"

ORATION,

Delivered before the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, *Sept.* 17, 1794, *and publiſhed at their Requeſt.*——*With Dr.* FOTHERGILL'S *Reply.*

ANY EULOGY ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZE MEDAL of the HUMANE SOCIETY to the ſucceſsful candidate muſt be defective as well as ſuperfluous—my acclamation is too feeble on

on a ſubject ſo intereſting to our very exiſtence, as, not only to aſcertain the proximate cauſe of death, but likewiſe to prevent its operation.

WHEN AN INTELLECTUAL BEING contemplates his own exiſtence, and how wonderfully he is made, *apparent death* muſt primarily have appeared as the *real extinction* of human life—when the HEART had ceaſed to act—the LUNGS to perform their functions—and ANIMAL HEAT ſeemed to be extinguiſhed:——Bold and elevated in his views muſt have been that man, who preſumed to imitate the power of the Deity, in reſtoring life to apparently-dead matter!

TO SAY THAT THIS MAN is ſtill among us is to felicitate not only the community, but the æra in which he realized his daring ideas—ideas at firſt ſlighted by the incredulous as viſionary; and when realized by doubling human exiſtence, by the envious, as only a ſurreptitious claim of a previous diſcovery.

So COLUMBUS, when he firſt divulged his vaſt project of *doubling the globe*, was inſulted by incredulity; and, after he had added a *new* to the *old* hemiſphere, was perſecuted by envy. In like manner,

manner, when *the northern luminary*, LINNÆUS, created a new ſyſtem of Vegetable nature, he found on every ſide determined aſſailants; but, fortified by the energies of his capacious mind, he gave this reply — "*poſterity will decide*;" and pointing to ſome academic children at play — "theſe," added he, "will become our judges." ——It is a ſentiment worthy of ſuperior minds, that every arrow, ſhot at an inferior enemy, diſhonours the arm that pulls the bow.

There was a time, many of us well remember, when the HUMANE SOCIETY was firſt inſtituted with a view *to reſtore life* after a complete ſuſpenſion of the animal functions, that not one of the Directors entertained the leaſt idea of the ſucceſs which later experience has moſt happily realized; and, as ſome proof of the novelty of this plan of beneficence — I repeat to this numerous and reſpectable meeting, what I then ſaid to its author; that, were *one life* ſaved within twelve months, it would eſtabliſh the Inſtitution, and amply compenſate every expence and ſolicitude attending this arduous undertaking. — Little did any man think, not even the FOUNDERS themſelves, inflamed as they were with ſacred zeal, that, in the year 1794, there ſhould be recorded 3000 inſtances,

ſtances, wherein the SOCIETY's aid had been extended, TWO THIRDS of which had proved ſucceſsful.

IN THE FIRST CASE OF RESTORATION I cannot but recollect with pleaſure, even at this time, the joyful extacy this ſingle inſtance of ſucceſs afforded. — How ineſtimable the redemption of a victim from a premature exit is, each of you GENTLEMEN well know, for each has lived long enough to lament the loſs of a beloved relative or friend; — but who amongſt us poſſeſſes a mind equal to eſtimating the accumulated rapture of *Chriſtian philanthropy* in contemplating the REDEMPTION OF THOUSANDS!

WONDERFUL AS HAS BEEN THE SUCCESS OF THIS INSTITUTION, in tracing its influence on other countries and people, the mind is farther gratified with the extenſion of humanity. — In the LAST REPORTS I obſerve the following ſtatement, which muſt inſpire a Britiſh heart with patriotic pride and pious exultation.

"THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
"May be juſtly conſidered as the Parent of all the HUMANE SOCIETIES eſtabliſhed in this Kingdom,

Kingdom, Ireland, many parts of the Continent of Europe, in America, and the Weſt India Iſlands.

"THE MANAGERS

"Have not only tranſmitted the neceſſary information to form HUMANE SOCIETIES, but they have likewiſe, at an immenſe expence, preſented the Faculty &c. with their Apparatus, Drags, Reports, and Plans of Reſuſcitation, reſident in the different Parts undermentioned:

"*Lisbon, Normandy, Vienna, Copenhagen, Algiers, British Settlements in the East Indies, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Hudson's Bay, Boston, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia, Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, Londonderry, Belfast, Aberdeen, Montrose, Sunderland, Liverpool, Lancaster, Shropshire, Cheshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Whitehaven, [illegible]rn, Bristol, Kent, Surrey, Darlington, Norwich, Newark, Worcester, Horncastle, Shrewsbury, Leith, Northamptonshire, Ostend, and the University of Prague.*"

GENTLEMEN, I cannot reſiſt recalling your attention to the eſtabliſhment of a *Humane Society* under our auſpices at ALGIERS.—I repeat Algiers; for, it is ſurpriſing, and almoſt incredible, though indeed we know it as a fact, that in that barbarous ſoil *a ſpark of humanity* is at length kindled.

kindled.—May it expand, illumine, and ſoften the heart equally dark and callous!—What a grateful contraſt does this preſent of the CHRISTIAN SYSTEM to the barbarity of infidels!—In that land, where a Muley Iſhmael immolated with his own hands eighty of his relatives—the *amities of the Goſpel* have led to an eſtabliſhment that ſaves the life even of a ſtranger!

Often have I reflected with pleaſure upon theſe indications of humanity, trivial as they may appear in this barbarous region; and as often have viewed our SOCIETY, with a ſacred and religious awe, as the ſource of good and beneficence, that cannot be eſtimated by the preſent generation.—We have witneſſed enough to encourage zealous perſeverance in its promotion.—*The little cloud, not a hand's breadth, has expanded even beyond our horizon.*—May it be diffuſed and expanded to the extreme limits of the univerſe!

THAT GREAT AND GOOD MAN, whoſe loſs was the common loſs of mankind, the Priſon HOWARD, in the unbounded expanſe of his benevolent mind, viſited CONSTANTINOPLE to view and reform its priſons, ſo as to alleviate the miſeries of the incarcerated objects.—His ardent zeal

zeal rouſed public attention, and gave riſe to various inquiries among the citizens.—"Who is this MAN that quits home and friends to ſympathize with foreign diſtreſs?—What is that religion, that ſource of piety, which can excite and actuate the boſom of ONE to whom we are unknown but as fellow-men—thus to riſk his own life, and forego all its comforts, for our preſent and future happineſs?——"

THUS THIS PHILANTHROPIST aſſured me the people began to reaſon: and he truſted, after leaving *Cherſon*, to reviſit this metropolis of the Eaſt, to revive thoſe ſentiments and inquiries which his firſt interview had excited.—We know and lament that ſuch worth and beneficence was ſo ſuddenly loſt to the community:—Loſt did I ſay?—HIS NOBLE EXAMPLE may have raiſed, even in that torpid people, blinded by ignorance and prejudiced by fataliſm, ſome ſparks, yet to be kindled, by *another Howard*, or by the ſacred fire that inſpired a HOWARD!

EXCUSE, GENTLEMEN, this digreſſion; but I was carried away by reviewing the ſurpriſing and wonderful influence that ONE MAN has had in extending the benefits and ſpirit of this Society;—

may

may his ſpirit deſcend to poſterity with redoubled energy!

PLEASING as it may be for an individual to acquire merited applauſe, which our HUMANE SOCIETY has long and honourably beſtowed, where each of the Directors, however, hath aſſiſted in throwing his handful of mortar into the edifice of marble — yet, in doing good from virtuous motives, a ſenſe of conſcious rectitude will ever afford the higheſt reward to the philanthropic boſom.

IN THE ARDOUR OF ZEAL — improvement naturally ſucceeds diſcovery: — ſo Dr. HAWES reaſoned, and with laudable exertions accelerated this good work, by propoſing honorary rewards, to ſtimulate genius to elucidate his darling ſubject of Reſuſcitation, upon the moſt clear, certain, and irrefragable principles.

To doubt and to inquire will always lead to truth, which becomes more brilliant by diſcuſſion; as the diamond acquires luſtre by friction; ſo, in ſcientific purſuits, one diſcovery leads to another, and by degrees the mind is led on to the inveſtigation of not leſs uſeful than abſtruſe ſub-

jects, which would not be the result were the vivid glow of light to be at once displayed: for, one illumines and improves, the latter dazzles and confounds. — This sentiment induced the celebrated FONTENELLE to say, "if both my hands were full of truths, I would open but one at a time."

Those who can recal the commencement and origin of this Institution, and the state of knowledge acquired at that time, and next survey the *present accumulation*, must experience singular pleasure in tracing the *progress and evolution of Science* as connected with the subject of the Resuscitative Art, much of which may be ascribed to the disquisitions which have resulted from the HONORARY MEDALS.—I do not speak my own opinion merely, but that of *Europe* — for, almost in every medical work, there are appeals to their judicious authorities as decisive of the facts which they have established, enforced, and illustrated.— Of this kind is the VALUABLE PRODUCTION, which has, at the present time, brought together so many of our members and friends in the cause of active humanity.

It was once my design to have laid before you an *analysis* of this interesting performance; but it exhibits

R. Skeere sc.

Honorary Medal of the Royal Humane Society.

exhibits ſo vaſt a fund of ſcience and uſeful information, that I found it impracticable to make extracts or an epitome with juſtice to the original Diſſertation.—This, however, I regret the leſs, as I hope the publick will be favoured with ſo intereſting a work on SUSPENDED ANIMATION, by the ingenious author, to whom has been adjudged the *Prize Medal* of the HUMANE SOCIETY *—A REWARD the MOST HONOURABLE in its power to beſtow, and which is AS HONOURABLY ACQUIRED; but I ſhall not dwell upon a theme, to which, if my abilities were adequate, my feelings of pleaſure and joy crowd on too tumultuouſly, to allow me to give expreſſion:—I ſhall therefore now declare the deciſion of the COUNCIL of the MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"THE DISSERTATIONS ON THE QUESTIONS having been read, and on a ballot being taken to determine their merits, the Prize Medal offered by the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY was UNANIMOUSLY adjudged to that, which had for its motto,

"*Vita brevis—Ars longa—Occaſio præceps—Experientia fallax—Judicium difficile!*

* An engraving of this beautiful Medal is annexed.

"THE SEALED PACKET BEING OPENED IT WAS DISCOVERED, THAT ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, M. D.—F. R. S. of Bath,

is the author of the ſaid diſſertation.

YOU, GENTLEMEN, who have been formed in the ſchool of philanthropy, know how to eſtimate the enjoyment of friendſhip, and will participate with me in the pleaſure of preſenting your medal to one of the moſt amiable of men—to ONE who has for many years contributed to augment my felicities of life, whilſt he diminiſhes its ſolicitudes; and whoſe virtues and erudition I could with pleaſure long dwell upon at this time, were they not univerſally acknowledged, and did not his preſence now forbid.

In the name of the HUMANE SOCIETY, and in conformity to the adjudication of the MEDICAL SOCIETY, I preſent this GOLD MEDAL, with the following inſcription, as a reward for the BEST ESSAY on the queſtions propounded in the year 1792, to Dr. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL.

J. Fothergill. M.D.

On the Exergue,

LATEAT SCINTILLULA FORSAN.

Round the Medallion,

PROPTER VITÆ SCIENTIAM FELICITER AUCTAM.

Within the Wreath,

OPTIME MERENTI
ERUDITOQUE
ANTONIO FOTHERGILL, M. D.—F. R. S.
1794.

Whilſt my illuſtrious friend, the friend of humanity, enjoys this juſt tribute of applauſe—may he perſevere in that path of uſeful ſcience, which devotes the acquirements of literature to the important intereſts of the health and happineſs of our fellow-creatures!"

DR. FOTHERGILL'S ANSWER.

"Mr. VICE PRESIDENT, and GENTLEMEN!

"I AM SENSIBLE—truly ſenſible—of the very DISTINGUISHED HONOUR, which the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY has this day ſo

liberally conferred upon me—This VALUABLE DONATION, ſplendid in itſelf, acquires, if poſſible, additional ſplendor by paſſing through the hands of our MUNIFICENT TREASURER.

"BE ASSURED, Sir, I ſhall ever eſteem this MEDAL as a SACRED—as an INVALUABLE PLEDGE, depoſited in my hands for the NOBLE PURPOSE of exciting a generous emulation amongſt our ingenious medical brethren.—The UNANIMITY with which it has been adjudged—the GENEROSITY with which it has been beſtowed—and the POLITENESS with which it has been preſented, equally claim my beſt—my WARMEST THANKS!

"TO YOU, MR. VICE PRESIDENT, I am *particularly* indebted for the *very elegant* though *too flattering encomium*, juſt now delivered in your EXCELLENT ORATION.

"May the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY and the LEARNED MEDICAL SOCIETY of LONDON ever flouriſh—ever remain—the DISTINGUISHED PATRONS of HUMANITY——and of SCIENCE!

"And

"And may YOU, Mr. *Vice Preſident*, long live—to co-operate with them, in their laudable and beficent undertakings—to animate them by your example—and to participate with them in the ampleſt manner, THE SUPREME—THE EXALTED PLEASURE

of

PRESERVING HUMAN LIFE!"

CONCLUSION.

IN conſequence of the Prize Medals originally propoſed by Dr. HAWES, and the continuation of thoſe honorary rewards by the Society itſelf, as has been noticed, much uſeful information has reſulted from the ingenious diſquiſitions of the candidates, by whom it has been ſhewn, that the blood, after being expoſed to the air, in the extremities of the pulmonary arteries, is changed in colour from deep red to bright ſcarlet; and is then collected and returned by the pulmonary vein; the former (pulmonary artery) receives the blood from the right cavity of the heart, and diſperſing

diſperſing it through all the ramifications of the bronchia, expoſes it to the influence of the atmoſphere, through the thin moiſt membrane which covers them, and by a certain animal proceſs, the oxygen and principle of heat or calorique inſpired into the lungs are abſorbed by the blood, and give it the florid colour and animal heat to the body; whilſt the air expired from the lungs carries off the azotic and carbonic acid air it acquires in circulation, and thereby the circulative warmth and health of the animal are maintained; but if from any act of ſuffocation theſe proceſſes are ſuſpended, the blood in the pulmonary artery and right ventricle of the heart is obſtructed, and loſes both its warmth and florid colour, which it acquires from the inſpiration of vital air, and hence the inſtituting an artificial breathing, and thereby endeavouring to renew the motion of the heart, and the proceſs of animal heat, is a likely means of reſtoring warmth and life to the body; at the ſame time gently applying external warmth, &c. agreeable to the preceding directions.

Some

Some perſons, in order to produce an artificial breathing, ſtop the noſtrils, and forcibly blow into the mouth; this mode is uſeleſs, if not hurtful, as the human breath does not convey vital but mephitic air, and by blowing through the mouth, the ſtomach, but not the lungs, is inflated.

A writer * who has paid conſiderable attention to the ſubject, deſcribes the proceſs of

* Curry's Obſervations on apparent Death from Drowning, Suffocation, &c. p. 44. an. 1792. Dr. Struve, however, is of opinion, that inflation of the lungs is in general prejudicial; and as it is, he obſerves, "attended with great difficulty, it can ſcarcely ever be recommended to perſons who are not of the faculty. If performed alone, without warming, moderate friction, &c. it will prove rather injurious to the ſubject; and without heſitation I ſubſcribe to what Profeſſor Vogel, of Boſtock, wrote to me on this ſubject." — "I for my part," ſays he, "expect very little ſucceſs from the introduction of air into the lungs; and I am of opinion, that by the general method of proceeding, little or no air will reach this organ, and even if it does I never could perceive the leaſt expiration of it, nor any motion of the cheſt.—" Struve, on the Art of recovering Suſpended Animation, p. 88. Conf. Godwin—Kite, and Coleman (who differ *in toto)*, and from whom Dr. Curry has in great meaſure collected his Obſervations.

apply-

applying vital air in ſo clear a manner, as induces me to adopt his words, with which I ſhall conclude theſe Hints, and refer the reader to the work itſelf for a more particular detail.

"IT will be found moſt convenient to divide the attendants into two ſets, one ſet being employed in reſtoring the heat of the body, while the other inſtitutes an artificial breathing in the following manner:

"An aſſiſtant taking his ſtation at the head of the drowned body, is to introduce the ſmall end of a wooden tube * into either noſtril, and ſuſtain it there with the right hand, whilſt with the left he accurately cloſes the other noſtril and mouth. A ſecond aſſiſtant placed on the left ſide of the body muſt now endeavour to inflate the lungs,

* When the wooden tube is not at hand, its place may be tolerably well ſupplied by means of a card, or a piece of ſtiff paper or leather, rolled up in the ſhape of a funnel, and tied with a piece of packthread; and in defect of bellows, an aſſiſtant ſhould try to inflate the lungs by blowing into the noſtril, through ſuch a tube, or through a reed, quill, or other ſmall pipe, with his breath, if the bellows cannot be applied.

by

by inſerting the pipe of a pair of common bellows, into the wide end of the wooden tube, and blowing with ſufficient force to raiſe the cheſt. To prevent any air from paſſing down the gullet, and ſo getting into the ſtomach, a third aſſiſtant, ſtationed on the right ſide of the body, ſhould preſs the upper part of the wind-pipe gently backwards with his left hand, keeping his right hand lightly ſpread out upon the breaſt. As ſoon as the lungs are filled with air, the firſt aſſiſtant is to unſtop the mouth; and the third to expel the air again, by preſſing moderately on the breaſt. The ſame operation is to be repeated in a regular and ſteady manner, until natural reſpiration begins, or until this and the other meaſures have been perſiſted in for at leaſt ſix hours, without any appearance of returning life.

"Very often the firſt attempts to inflate the lungs in this way do not ſucceed. When that is the caſe, let an aſſiſtant, by means of his finger introduced into the throat, depreſs and draw forwards the tongue, and then, with a piece of ſponge, or a corner of a towel, remove any frothy matter that may be lodged about the upper part of the wind-pipe."

AMONG

AMONG the powerful agents of re-animation, Electricity has acquired a conſpicuous place; from information drawn from different ſources, and from the communications of Dr. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, in his Eſſay on the Suſpenſion of Vital Action, the electrical ſtroke duly proportioned to the latent remains of life, affords the probability of producing the moſt ſpeedy and beneficial effects. This intereſting and philoſophical Eſſay, to which the reader is referred, contains the moſt ample information on drowning and ſuffocation hitherto laid before the publick.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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